

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	20 P.
Belgium	14 S.F.	Luxembourg	14 S.F.
Denmark	2 S.R.	Norway	1 S.F.
France	11 P.	Netherlands	1 S.F.
Germany	10 P.	Nigeria	2 S.F.
Greece	12 P.	Portugal	8 S.F.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 P.
India	12 P.	Sweden	18 P.
Iran	20 P.	Switzerland	12 S.F.
Italy	20 P.	Turkey	18 P.
Japan	14 S.F.	U.S. Military	20 P.
Yugoslavia	6 S.		

ATLANTA FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 73-80 (24-18). Tomorrow
cloudy. Temp. 72-80 (22-18).
Yesterday's temp. 73-80 (22-18).
ATLANTA: Cloudy. Temp. 73-80.
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 73-80.
LOS ANGELES: Cloudy. Temp. 73-80.
SALT LAKE CITY: Cloudy. Temp. 73-80.
SALT LAKE CITY: Cloudy. Temp. 73-80.

6 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1973 Established 1887



A 1971 photo of the tiny Johnson-Sea-Link research submarine that was the ocean floor off Florida. Two men were in the larger forward section and two others were in the smaller after section (center of photo).

2 of 4-Man Crew Expected to Live Drowned Sub Is Pulled to Surface

Wire Dispatches
ST. FLA., June 18.—Unsuccessful attempts to raise a commercial ship today pulled the sub that had been 31 hours in debris. The sub was pulled to the surface at 20 miles. Two of the four men in the sub were expected to live, but the other two were in a blocked

1b-1 Astronauts Set Mark Length of a Space Flight

By Thomas O'Toole
June 18 (WP).—The 1b-1 astronauts set a new record in space today. They spent 15 hours and 56 minutes in space, a record for a single mission. The astronauts, Ronald E. McNair and Ellison S. Sizemore, were launched on the Skylab 2 mission. They are expected to spend 28 days in space.

Central Banks Seen Selling Stocks of Gold

PARIS, June 18 (AP).—The possibility that central banks may soon begin selling gold on the free market was raised today at the annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements. The meeting was held in Basel, Switzerland. The banks are expected to sell gold to help finance the balance of payments.

he Secret Big Deal of a Cambodia at War

abeth Becker
BNI, June 18 (WP).—Both sides of the Cambodia at War are collaborating to revive the rubber industry. The South Vietnamese are said to have dismantled plantations processing plants. The idea for new processing plants, in Phnom Penh, came from a sort of rubber producers' cooperative known as Sopir, made up of owners of large plantations. These men, including some with French names, have retained the loyalty of their foremen, who chose to remain on the plantations once the rebels took them over. Many informed sources give these old friendships credit for the revival of the rubber industry. The foremen living in the rubber fields were responsible for negotiating with the rebels, who had thousands of acres of mature, producing trees but no market. Through quick construction of processing plants in Phnom

Begin Immediately With Lengthy Session

Nixon, Brezhnev Start Talks With Pledges to Seek Peace

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev began their weeklong summit meeting today with nearly identical pledges to work for world peace and a three-hour-and-45-minute private talk. A White House spokesman said.
Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev extended what had been scheduled as a brief opening session into a working meeting.
The two leaders began their private talks after an arrival ceremony in which each emphasized his hope to ease world tensions and improve the chances of lasting peace.
In welcoming remarks on the White House lawn, televised in both the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Nixon said he was sure the summit would be seen as "a great step forward" by the entire world.
"This year at the summit in Washington, we will not only build on the foundation we laid last year but we have the opportunity to make even greater progress than we made last year toward the goals of better relations between our governments, the goals of a better life for two peoples," Mr. Nixon said.
The President said that, during his visit to Moscow last year, he and the Soviet leaders had signed agreements that changed the relations between our two countries in a very profound way.
"The hopes of the world rest with us at this time in this meeting [and] I am confident, Mr. Brezhnev, that in our meetings this week we shall not disappoint those hopes," Mr. Nixon said.
Mr. Brezhnev responded: "I and my comrades who have come with me are prepared to work hard to insure that the talks we will have with you, Mr. President, will be fruitful and will lead to a peaceful future for all mankind."
Mr. Warren gave no details on the substance of the opening meeting. The two leaders were



THE BIG TWO—President Nixon greeting Leonid Brezhnev on south lawn of White House.

Tonight, the President and Mrs. Nixon gave a state dinner for the Soviet leader and his party. As soon as the initial session ended, Mr. Brezhnev left the White House in his limousine for Blair House, the presidential guest house.
The area in front of the guest house was roped off to keep potential demonstrators away from the Soviet leader.
The two leaders began their talks in Mr. Nixon's Oval Office a half-hour behind schedule following the arrival ceremony, which was held under leaden skies on the White House South Lawn.
Mr. Brezhnev arrived by Marine helicopter from Camp David, Md. The Soviet leader spent the weekend at the presidential mountain retreat to rest from his flight to the United States Saturday.
President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon greeted the Soviet leader as a band played the national anthems of both countries and a battery fired a 21-gun salute.
A crowd of several hundred American tourists, White House and government employees and Russians from the Soviet Embassy here and the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York cheered as the Soviet leader arrived on the White House lawn.
Also present were Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Mr. Nixon's chief domestic adviser, Melvin R. Laird and Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Brezhnev shook hands with each of them after greeting the President.
In Mr. Brezhnev's party were Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev and Aviation Minister Boris P. Gusyev. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

And Only If Russians Act, Too Defense Nominee Sees Cuts In Europe Force 1-2 Years Off

By Michael Geller
WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP).—James R. Schlesinger, President Nixon's nominee to become secretary of defense, estimated today that it might take another year or two to find out if an agreement can be reached on mutual East-West troop cuts in Europe that would permit withdrawal of some of the 300,000 U.S. troops still there.
Testifying at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Schlesinger emphasized that U.S. troop reductions, in his view, should come only if the Russians agree to pull back some of their sizable forces to Soviet soil.
While attempting to ward off growing demands in Congress for a U.S. troop pullback from Europe to ease a balance-of-payments problem, Mr. Schlesinger conceded that the Russians probably are less interested than the United States in the overall question of a mutual troop withdrawal.
The Pentagon's prospective new leader arrived on Capitol Hill today at about the same time that Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev



James R. Schlesinger

At Request of Mansfield, Scott Senate Postpones Testimony By Dean for Brezhnev Visit

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—The Senate Watergate investigation committee today postponed for one week its questioning of former White House counsel John W. Dean Sr.
The announcement was made by the committee chairman, Sen. J. Edwin J. D. N.C., who said the action was taken to prevent Mr. Dean's testimony about possible links between President Nixon and the Watergate cover-up during the state visit of Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.
Sen. Ervin said a request for the one-week postponement came from Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.
Sen. Weicker Dissented
The vote for postponement was 6 to 1, with Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R., Conn., the only dissenter. Sen. Ervin said Sen. Weicker believed the hearings could proceed without interfering with the current negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States.
But Sen. Ervin told reporters: "I can see how the President's attention might be distracted by Watergate hearings while he is trying to negotiate a treaty."
"The President should be able to achieve results which should be helpful not only to our country but to the whole world," he said.
"It was not an easy decision for us to make," Sen. Ervin said. "But in our considered judgment a delay of one week will not detract from the hearings."

Nixon Is Said to Plan Shift in His Defense

By Bob Woodward
and Carl Bernstein
WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP).—President Nixon is expected to defend himself against increasing allegations of his involvement in the Watergate cover-up by saying he was misled by his former principal deputies, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, according to White House and other government sources.
Instead of broadly claiming noninvolvement, the sources said, the emerging White House position will acknowledge misjudgments on the President's part and indicate they resulted from misinformation and unauthorized action by Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman.
This represents a major shift in the President's position, expressed in his nationally televised speech on April 30, when Mr. Nixon described Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman as "two of the finest public servants" he has ever known.
The change in strategy is specifically designed to counter (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Third in Two Days Peace Team Copter Fired At Over Saigon-Held Territory

SAIGON, June 18.—Another International Control Commission helicopter came under fire today as South Vietnamese and Viet Cong officials met to decide how to implement the new cease-fire. Throughout the country, meanwhile, the level of violence appears to have slackened.
The unarmed, brightly painted commission helicopter was flying from Nha Trang to Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, over government-controlled territory when it came under fire. It landed unharmed at Pleiku, where the pilot reported that he presumed the shooting was a mistake, possibly by Montagnard tribesmen who inhabit the area.
It was the second time in about 24 hours that commission helicopters had been shot at—yesterday two helicopters came under fire while over Viet Cong-controlled territory.
The meeting today between Viet Cong and South Vietnamese officials in Saigon on implementation of the new cease-fire was mostly involved opening arguments on meetings of field commanders on the battlefield and determination of areas controlled by the two parties.
However, the meeting did decide on the resumption of flights between Saigon and the Viet

Egypt Sets Trial For 52 Students In Jan. Disorders

CAIRO, June 18 (Reuters).—Fifty-two university students will be tried by a state security court on charges of carrying out anti-state activities, it was announced here today.
An indictment issued by the state security prosecutor accused the students of organizing demonstrations, agitation on the campuses and distributing anti-government leaflets.
University students demonstrated in January, taking to the streets and clashing with police.

Latest in Series of Setbacks

Tanaka's Party Loses a Seat To Japan Reds in Upper House

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, June 18 (UPI).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his ruling Liberal Democratic party (LDP) suffered a new blow today as the hands of Japan's Communists.

The setting was Osaka, this country's second largest city, and the contest was a special election for a seat in the upper house of the national Diet. The seat had previously been held by the ruling party, but when the votes were all counted today, the Communists had won it despite the personal electioneering of the premier and many other prominent figures of his government and party.

Miss Takeko Kutsunagi, a medical doctor and Communist

Schlesinger Sees GI Cuts 1-2 Years Off

(Continued from Page 1)

quires a strong defense." The United States, he said, should only reduce its strength "in pace with our potential foes."

Mr. Schlesinger told the senators that Russia's continuing program of missile development poses no immediate threat to the U. S. retaliatory missile force, but that a shift in the balance of power could develop in seven to 10 years unless the United States keeps its guard up.

The atmosphere of détente also apparently will not result in any overall military budget reductions.

Because of rising costs of paying and caring for military personnel, Mr. Schlesinger said, "it would be impossible" to reduce the actual dollar level of the current \$78-billion defense spending proposal. "Just to stay even," he added, "the military budget will have to rise."

Mr. Schlesinger, who still serves as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is expected to win confirmation easily for his new job, although his views on U. S. troop levels in Europe and his defense of U. S. bombing in Cambodia ran into some sharp criticism from Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., acting chairman of the committee.

On Cambodia, Mr. Schlesinger said, Congress had the authority to end U. S. bombing, but he would comply with such restrictions if passed. But he said there is "no military or politically suitable alternative" to continued raids at this time, in his opinion. Mr. Symington said that high-altitude bombing by B-52s without the aid of U. S. controllers on the ground in Cambodia would be certain to cause civilian casualties, and also that the heavy bombers are contributing to the U. S. fuel shortage.

Mr. Schlesinger agreed that the extent of B-52 use is a legitimate question and hinted that there could be some further reductions, with more reliance on smaller fighter-bombers.

The 44-year-old Mr. Schlesinger, under questioning, said that there were circumstances—such as a major new offensive in South Vietnam by the North Vietnamese—in which he could see himself advising the President to resume bombing in North or South Vietnam or Laos. But he quickly added that he would not do so, and called attention to South Vietnam's ability to defend itself.

Previous bombing, he said, "has been a very effective way to carry a message" to Hanoi.

Cutoff Vote Seen

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—House-Senate conferees yesterday sent the Senate's tough Cambodia bombing cutoff to the House for a showdown floor vote. The vote, expected next week, is the first time that the House is willing to accept the Senate's absolute cutoff of all present and past appropriations for bombing Cambodia and Laos. A close vote is expected.

The Senate anti-bombing provision, sponsored by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., was approved on May 30 by 69-19 vote as part of the urgent supplemental appropriations bill.

Yesterday, the conferees settled all other differences but neither side would budge on the Eagleton amendment. They finally agreed to report the House bill in disagreement and let the House decide on whether to accept it or not.

If the House accepted the cutoff, President Nixon would have 30 days to either stop the bombing or veto the bill.

More Quakes in Japan

TOKYO, June 18 (Reuters).—Fresh tremors—one of them as strong as an earthquake—yesterday rippled along northern Japan's Pacific coast during the night. But no further casualties or damage were reported. Meteorological stations issued no further warnings of tidal waves.

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Soviet Press Slow to Get Shift on U.S.

Newsmen Still Focus On Old Party Line

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).—The Soviet press line on the United States is shifting so rapidly these days that even the authoritative newspaper Pravda was caught off balance yesterday.

A long dispatch from one of the Communist daily's leading writers, now in Washington for Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit, portrayed an America that had apparently never heard of Watergate and was anxiously waiting for the Soviet leader's meetings with President Nixon to begin today.

Everyone is apparently hopeful and expectant, according to Pravda, except that bete noire in the Senate, Henry M. Jackson (a Democrat) from the State of Washington, who is said to oppose an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

Speaking of Sen. Jackson, the Pravda dispatch said, "His name is being closely linked here with the gigantic aircraft carrier Boeing," which, as any reader of the Soviet press knows, has been a key element of the military-industrial complex opposed to a relaxation of tension.

Changing Times

But times have been changing and some of Pravda's writers apparently overlooked the fact that Boeing is in the Soviet Union's good graces now. Just last Tuesday, Pravda reported that the president of Boeing's commercial airplane group, Ernest H. Boulton Jr., was here for negotiations. And Mr. Brezhnev told American newsmen Thursday that the Soviet Union hopes to do business with Boeing.

The confusion over the Seattle concern's standing in the Kremlin's demography illustrates the turnaround that the Soviet Union has tried to project in seeking financial and economic assistance in the United States.

"Literally everywhere," the Pravda team discovered, "the headquarters of public and political organizations, in the offices of newspapers and of major companies, and even in subways and buses, people are talking about the visit, its prospects and its significance."

Soviet Pipeline

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).—The Soviet press today announced the formal inauguration of two key oil and gas pipelines in Siberia in an apparent effort to bolster the offer of Mr. Brezhnev of big natural-resource projects in talks with American businessmen this week.

The 1,250-mile oil pipeline will carry crude from west Siberian fields to the European part of the Soviet Union.

Oil first entered the Siberian end of the 48-inch-diameter line on April 21, and it took about two months and two million tons of oil to fill the entire pipeline and make it fully operational.

The new oil line will feed both refineries in European Russia and the Far Eastern pipeline which carries Soviet oil to refineries in Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Nixon, Brezhnev Said to Plan Pact on Peaceful Use of Atom

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union plan to sign a significant agreement on exchanging information for peaceful uses of atomic energy during this week's summit talks between President Nixon and Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, according to informed sources.

This accord is expected to parallel a Nixon-Brezhnev accord for accelerating negotiations in Geneva on strategic military uses of nuclear weapons, known as SALT-2. The projected new weaponry agreement, intended to speed up the SALT talks, was discussed publicly last Thursday by President Nixon's national security adviser Henry Kissinger.

So far, the Nixon administration has said publicly only that a half-dozen agreements to be signed during the summit meeting here will include an accord on "scientific exchanges," but the subjects were unspecified.

The reported accord for sharing information on peaceful atomic research is said to concern, at least in part, exchanging techniques on the enrichment of uranium for the production of energy.

Scientific specialists noted that the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in some of these areas and the United States is advanced in others.

The key objective is to reduce the great amount of electricity required to enrich uranium to make it fissionable for peaceful purposes. Enriched uranium for

Delay on India POWs

THE HAGUE, June 18 (UPI).—The International Court of Justice today postponed until June 26 a public session in the dispute between Pakistan and India over the trial of war prisoners, court officials said.

A heavy work schedule was cited as the reason for the delay.

Soviet Leader A Double-Hero

—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, is one of the few Soviet citizens who are double-heroes—Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor—and he wore his two decorations today during welcoming ceremonies on the south lawn of the White House.

The event was seen here live on television by means of satellite.

The labor order, given for outstanding contributions to the economy and culture, was awarded to Mr. Brezhnev in 1961 for his administration of the early phases of the Soviet space program while he was a national party secretary under Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union, which is bestowed for valor, was given to the party chief on his 60th birthday, in 1956, for his contributions as a military commander in World War II.

One of the seven, Anatoly Labkov, 24, a mathematician, said he has been promised a visa but will continue the strike until he has the document in hand. The scientists say they have consumed nothing but mineral water since June 10.

Acting as a spokesman for the seven, physicist Mark Asbel, 41, told newsmen, "Our purpose is not to die but to live in Israel. We want to show that our hunger strike is not a joke. If it is not successful, we shall decide on some other action. We prefer to die instead of living as slaves."

The other scientists are Alexander Voronel, 41, physicist; Viktor Bralov, 37, electronics expert; Moshe Gisserman, 42, physicist; Alexander Limba, 49, mathematician; and Dan Raginsky, 33, physicist.



PRECAUTIONS—Security personnel using a metal detector to go over the grounds of the Ellipse area near the White House that was used as a landing area for the helicopter that brought Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to his meeting with President Nixon.

With Pledges to Work for Peace

Nixon, Brezhnev Begin Summit Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet and American flags decked the Ellipse, a grassy area just south of the White House, where Mr. Brezhnev's helicopter landed. Soviet flags also flew from flagpoles throughout the American capital.

White-gloved women and kneeling Girl Scouts stood on the White House lawn holding tiny Soviet and American flags. Most of the spectators had been invited in advance, but some tourists also were allowed inside the iron fences.

Mr. Brezhnev arrived smiling and shook Mr. Nixon's hand vigorously. The two men exchanged a few words with the help of an interpreter at Mr. Brezhnev's elbow.

Despite the language barrier, Mr. Brezhnev attempted to speak to the President without benefit of the interpreter on two or three occasions during the welcoming ceremony, and the President by gesture and smiles tried to express himself to the guest he was guiding through the ceremonies.

Security precautions were taken because several organizations have said they planned to protest the Soviet Union's reluctance in allowing Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Police were stationed on street corners and rooftops in the White House area.

The brunt of the protective burden fell on the Secret Service, whose normal Washington complement was augmented by about 150 agents summoned from field offices around the country, according to a source in the agency.

Police said they estimate a total 8,000 persons attended two rallies in the capital yesterday demanding free emigration of Soviet Jews.

U. S. officials said they were hopeful the summit talks would lead to a breakthrough in strategic weapons talks. They said an agreement could place restrictions on the deployment of multiple nuclear warheads.

The strategic arms agreement that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev concluded at last year's summit meeting in Moscow provided that the United States and the Soviet Union would negotiate new limitations on offensive weapons by 1977.

Further talks are planned in Washington tomorrow. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev will go to Camp David for talks Wednesday and Thursday. Friday, they will travel to the Western White House, Mr. Nixon's home at San Clemente, Calif. The Soviet leader is scheduled to give a half-hour television address to the American people from San Clemente Saturday and will return to Camp David Sunday before leaving the United States on Monday.

Administration officials have disclosed that Mr. Brezhnev, while in Washington, plans to have at least two lunches at the White House.

Mr. Brezhnev's standard technique is to jot down in his private shorthand the sense of what the principal is saying and then to render it back in either English or Russian. He appears to be

Blair House, to meet some Americans not in the administration.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be invited to one of the luncheon meetings set for Tuesday—and about 40 business executives to the other. On both occasions, Mr. Brezhnev is expected to stress his desire for closer ties between the two countries, particularly in trade.

Mr. Brezhnev has been encouraged by the White House to meet with the Senate committee because of Congress's strong interest in the question of whether Moscow should be granted tariff concessions.

A majority of both houses has threatened to block such concessions unless Moscow allows free emigration of Jews and others from the Soviet Union.

Where Brezhnev Goes in U.S., V.M. Sukhodrev Lends an Ear

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, June 18.—When Leonid Brezhnev was officially welcomed to Washington today, there stood near him a short, handsome young man with a familiar face.

Hovering close to Mr. Brezhnev's ear was Viktor Mikhailovich Sukhodrev, a 40-year-old counselor in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Sukhodrev, first came to prominence in America at the 1960 session of the United Nations, when he was remembered as the time Nikita S. Khrushchev banged his shoe on the rest room.

Official UN translators handled that historic outburst, but Mr. Sukhodrev, then only 37, had to translate for his ebullient boss elsewhere, including one of the strangest press conferences ever held by a world leader.

Mr. Khrushchev and his "young comrade" stood on the exterior balcony of what was then the Soviet UN mission on New York's Park Avenue and answered questions shouted from the sidewalk by newsmen.

Mr. Sukhodrev next became a television star in 1967 when he interpreted for Premier Alex N. Kosygin at his meetings in Glassboro, N.J., with the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Because of his high style and remarkable linguistic ability, Mr. Sukhodrev, instead of being an inconspicuous technician, became a major participant in the talks.

Speaking with impeccable grammar and pronunciation, Mr. Sukhodrev startled Americans with his ability to quickly translate Mr. Kosygin's monotonous Russian into idiomatic English, adopting either an American or British accent, depending on the accent of the questioner.

His stylish Western clothes, dark wavy hair and good looks added to the positive image he projected.

"He is incredible," said an American who has watched the translator in private meetings. "When the speaker's voice goes up, his goes up."

"He does not try to translate word for word what is said, but to convey the meaning and sense of the speaker, which is more important."

Mr. Sukhodrev is so competent at his job, and apparently so highly trusted by the suspicious top officers of state security, that he has survived in his job despite the political upheaval that deposed Khrushchev.

He is also confident enough of his position to tell anecdotes about Khrushchev in social situations at times when the official media never mention Mr. Khrushchev.

In the last decade, Mr. Sukhodrev has traveled regularly with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to UN sessions and with Mr. Kosygin in his 1967 visit to London and 1971 tour of Canada.

He translated for the meetings of President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev at the May, 1972, summit in Moscow and the meetings this spring between Mr. Brezhnev and U. S. Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz and seven touring senators.

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Some White House officials say that the President feels he not only has to protect his own reputation but that of the office of President, and that includes avoiding participation in extensive public debate of charges and counter-charges.

"Clear Impression" White House sources said that the President would not explicitly accuse General Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman of criminal activity. Rather, as one source suggested, the President "can make a statement—it can be done in a phrase by the press secretary—to leave the clear impression that they've been abandoned."

In his April 30 speech, Mr. Nixon did just that with Mr. Dean by praising strongly the public service of Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman, "while mentioning, almost as an aside, that 'counsel to the President, John Dean, has also resigned.'"

White House sources made it clear at the time that Mr. Dean had, in fact, been fired.

The President similarly disassociated himself from former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who has been extensively implicated in Senate testimony thus far. The break was effected when Mr. Mitchell visited the White House in April and was unable to see the President personally. Instead, he saw Mr. Ehrlichman, a long time foe of the administration's power struggles.

The expected shift in the President's strategy also would entail preparing what White House sources described last week as an increasingly narrower "legal defense," designed solely to demonstrate that Mr. Nixon has not acted criminally in the Watergate affair.

The new defense abandons the previous White House position that the President was far removed from events leading to the Watergate bugging and subsequent cover-up, according to the sources.

The White House is expected to demonstrate that Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman constantly misconstrued the President's orders and requests.

Few Statements Seen White House sources said that the President is going to make few, if any, statements on Watergate and predicted that he would resort publicly only to what one high-level source called an "extraordinary situation."

Such a situation is virtually assured by developing next week when Mr. Dean appears before the Senate committee to give at least several days of testimony.

Mr. Dean was quoted today as saying he has documents detailing exchanges between Mr. Nixon and himself that support Mr. Dean's version of the Watergate affair.

In an interview with Mary McGarry of the Washington Star-News, Mr. Dean said he is not looking forward to his public testimony.

"It's a hard thing to point a finger at the President and wash all that dirty linen in public," he said.

"But I talked to some older, wiser men in the Republican party, some of them good friends of the President, and they advised me to tell everything I know."

Mr. Dean said he would not identify those from whom he sought advice. He said he fully recognizes the nature of the ordeal he faces.

"I think they [the senators] will believe me because I've got the facts—and the documents and papers the President sent to me in this northern Spanish city today."

John Dean's defense strategy may be "to tell the truth and let all the rest fall away," said several

Spain Strike Continues PAMPLONA, Spain, June 18 (Reuters).—Industrial activity was virtually at a standstill in this northern Spanish city today as about 20,000 workers continued a strike in sympathy with 150 colleagues who have been fired.

At Request of Mansfield, Scott

Senate Postpones Testimony By Dean for Brezhnev Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

charges by Mr. Dean that the President, Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman all knowingly participated in the Watergate cover-up of the Watergate bugging and other illegal intelligence-gathering operations, the sources said.

Some of Mr. Dean's charges already have been leaked to the public through investigators and associates.

One reliable government source confirmed a report in yesterday's New York Times that Mr. Dean is expected to testify next week that, among other things, he was told by former White House aide Egil Krogh that the President approved the 1971 burglary into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

In his May 22 statement on the domestic security programs of the White House, Mr. Nixon specifically denied advance knowledge of this burglary, although he authorized a White House investigation of the leaking of the Pentagon papers.

Reflecting the President's new position, one White House source said, "Mr. Dean's charges are too devastating, and there is no reason to think they won't be, the President plans to come forward and acknowledge overwhelming negligence on his part but will still deny criminal knowledge."

Previously, White House sources said, the President had been expected to stand by Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman and blame Mr. Dean for the Watergate cover-up.

However, charges by Mr. Dean and others against Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman have reportedly convinced the President that he must abandon support of his former principal deputies.

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John Dean's defense strategy may be "to tell the truth and let all the rest fall away," said several

days of intense question added.

He acknowledged that deeply involved in the Watergate cover-up.

"I don't blame anyone said. 'I would character I did as stupid. I knew was doing. I didn't like Obviously I wouldn't be for immunity if I was involved.'"

Special prosecutor Cox said today that he reason to believe "the House is dragging its feet playing the requested log Nixon-Dean meetings a information on the case."

Mr. Cox said his staff der study the legal ram of both subpoenaing an ing a President but as would be wrong to draw ferences from the fac having them studied," he frequently has all a legal question studies manner.

Reflecting the President's new position, one White House source said, "Mr. Dean's charges are too devastating, and there is no reason to think they won't be, the President plans to come forward and acknowledge overwhelming negligence on his part but will still deny criminal knowledge."

Previously, White House sources said, the President had been expected to stand by Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman and blame Mr. Dean for the Watergate cover-up.

However, charges by Mr. Dean and others against Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman have reportedly convinced the President that he must abandon support of his former principal deputies.

Some White House officials say that the President feels he not only has to protect his own reputation but that of the office of President, and that includes avoiding participation in extensive public debate of charges and counter-charges.

"Clear Impression" White House sources said that the President would not explicitly accuse General Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman of criminal activity. Rather, as one source suggested, the President "can make a statement—it can be done in a phrase by the press secretary—to leave the clear impression that they've been abandoned."

In his April 30 speech, Mr. Nixon did just that with Mr. Dean by praising strongly the public service of Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Ehrlichman, "while mentioning, almost as an aside, that 'counsel to the President, John Dean, has also resigned.'"

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Tests and Bans of Drugs Upheld by Supreme Court

Wire Dispatches
 WASHINGTON, June 18.—The court today affirmed the Food and Drug Administration's authority to remove ineffective drugs from the market.

The court supported the FDA's policy on so-called "me-too" drugs marketed under the name of the FDA to identical drugs.

The court held that drug manufacturers must prove that their drugs are new and that the exception of "me-too" drugs have never been

● The FDA may force the "me-too" drugs off the market without going to court, contrary to a ruling of a lower court.

● The FDA is the proper forum to determine if a drug is a "new drug" and subject to FDA requirements for proof of worth. The determination is then subject to judicial review. The FDA is also the proper forum for an initial determination of whether a drug falls into an exemption from regulation.

● The FDA may deny a hearing to a drug manufacturer when the firm fails to provide any evidence that the drug meets requirements.

Apportionment Cases

Also unanimously, the court emphasized, in a Texas case, that states must apportion congressional districts on a strict equal population basis even if it means dividing counties and other political subdivisions.

At the same time, the court held, 6-3, in a companion Texas case that redistricting plans for state legislatures can be allowed greater leeway than that permitted for U.S. congressional districts.

The justices rejected arguments by Texas officials that population variations should be allowed to exist to avoid dividing counties and cities into two congressional districts.

But the court voted in favor of an apportionment of the Texas Legislature which had been found invalid by another three-judge federal panel on the grounds that it allowed too much population variation.

The court let stand a lower court decision from Philadelphia that the standards for authorized wiretapping by federal and state law-enforcement officers are constitutional.

Prison-Rules Review

It agreed to review next term a ruling that California prison regulations concerning mail censorship and the rights of inmates to confidential investigators are unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court refused to review a lower court ruling that the Economic Stabilization Act allows judges to issue anti-strike and anti-picketing injunctions at the request of private employees—an action prohibited by the Norris-LaGuardia law.

It ruled, in a case involving the pirating of music from commercial recordings, that states are free to pass their own copyright laws.

It held that federal courts lack the power to halt railroad rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The ruling represented a blow to environmentalists who had sued successfully in lower courts for an injunction against a 2.5 percent temporary surcharge approved by the ICC for the nation's railroads last year.

The environmentalists had claimed that the surcharge would aggravate a freight-rate structure that already discriminated against recyclable goods, to the detriment of the environment.

Sets Up Indian Base

By W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Navy has quietly set up a communications base on the small, island of Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean, between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The base, which is the second of two superpower bases in the region, is relatively small, but it is strategically important.

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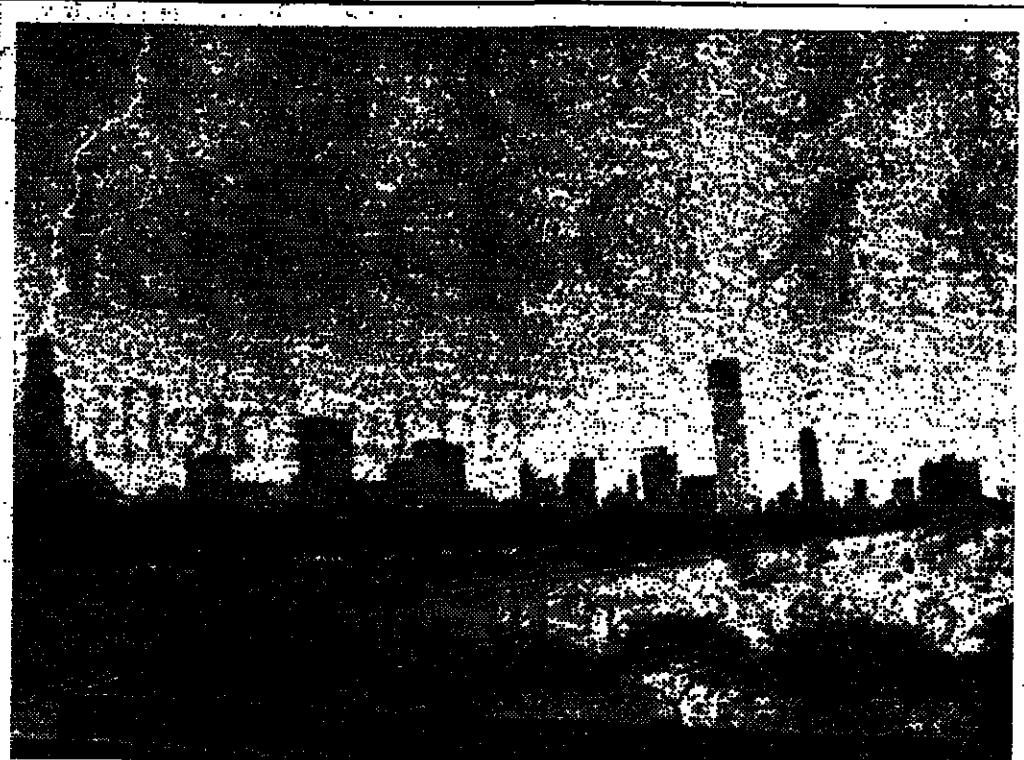
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CHICAGO STORM—Lightning hitting the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower, during a weekend thunderstorm that left two dead from being struck by a bolt and cut electric power to some 25,000 residences in the Chicago area.

FBI Nominee Kelley Expected To Get Speedy Confirmation

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18 (NYT).—Although Police Chief Clarence M. Kelley is expected to get speedy confirmation as the new FBI director, some senators plan to use his nomination as a platform for further debate about law-and-order issues in general and the role of the bureau in particular. City officials here and Senate officials in Washington say the 61-year-old chief, who goes before the Judiciary Committee tomorrow, will be questioned closely by such liberal Democrats as Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Philip A. Hart of Michigan.

They reportedly will ask him how much independence he has been promised by the White House, how long he thinks he should hold office, how he would regulate electronic surveillance, and how he would improve police relations with blacks.

Further, the senators may attempt to extract a promise from the chief that he will return periodically to Capitol Hill, after his confirmation, for reviews of FBI practices and performance.

Shattered Morale
 Hanging over the hearings will be the Watergate scandal, which has shaken the once pristine image of the FBI and shattered the morale of its 65,000 agents.

J. Patrick Gray 2d, the retired Navy officer originally nominated to fill the job that the late J. Edgar Hoover held for 47 years, resigned after it was disclosed that he had destroyed files allegedly relating to Watergate. Since his nomination by President Nixon on June 7, Chief Kelley has deliberately avoided discussing either the scandal or controversial law-enforcement subjects, explaining that he would save his comments for the Judiciary Committee.

In his 33 years as a lawman, including 21 as an FBI agent, he has managed to stay in the middle of the road. Investigations by Senate aides and newsmen have uncovered a record of uncommon competence.

A Question Remains
 That would seem to leave but one question: Once he has been confirmed, can Chief Kelley restore the FBI to its proud place in American life?

"I don't see any great difficulty," he said during a brief interview, adding: "The people of the U.S. have a right to accept motherhood and the FBI."

The fact that the chief was an agent for 21 years before taking the job here, his hometown, will undoubtedly be of great help.

The "old boy" network is particularly strong in law enforcement, and many FBI men still regard the chief as "one of us," a man who knows how things work. On the other hand, he has been away from the bureau long enough to be free of the factionalism that has splintered agent ranks lately.

Other Challenges
 Mr. Kelley has faced challenges before, and triumphed.

Twelve years ago, when he arrived in Kansas City, the local police force was shaken by income-tax evasion scandals. Morale and public confidence were low. The chief moved in forcefully, cracked open a patrolman's burglary ring, broke up backbiting cliques, reached down into the ranks for trustworthy subordinates and began expanding force strength to 1,800 men from a previous high of 900.

Mr. Kelley, who also used a detailed plan for sealing off escape routes from possible crime scenes and a computer, succeeded in raising morale and public confidence. Crime declined 25 percent during the last four years, according to Justice Department figures.

All the while, the chief managed to stay out of partisan politics. His own politics are said to be independent, in keeping with his middle-of-the-road philosophy.

Only Twice
 Only twice has Mr. Kelley been on the edge of genuine career trouble.

The first problem came in 1968 during riots that followed the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Six blacks were killed in Kansas City, and some Negro leaders accused Mr. Kelley and his men of brutality.

Those charges were followed by assertions that the police had

U.S. Reports Health Risk in Meat Plants

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—Conditions that could endanger consumer health have been found in 43 percent of meat and poultry plants checked in a random survey by the Agriculture Department's Office of the Inspector General, according to an internal report completed late last year. The report has not been made public.

The survey also found irregularities in import inspections, which had permitted possibly unwholesome meats and poultry to slip unchecked into the United States.

"In our opinion, there were no valid excuses for these unsanitary conditions to have existed," said the report, which was signed by Nathaniel E. Kossack, the inspector general. "We noted in many instances that plant management had not fully accepted their responsibility to provide sanitary plant conditions."

Conditions ranging from poor sanitation practices to "filth" were found in 38 of 88 plants surveyed, all of which are subject to continuous inspection by the department's meat and poultry inspection program. Eleven of the 38 were labeled "unacceptable."

Rarely Made Public

Reports by the Office of the Inspector General, which is the Agriculture Department's internal policing agency, rarely reach the public. A copy of its latest meat-plant survey, however, was obtained by Rep. John Melcher, D., Mont., and made available by his staff.

A response by the inspection service was attached to the report. In general, it did not contest the findings, but it said many of the conditions found had been cleared up and others were being corrected.

Previous studies by public and private groups, the last of which was made in 1969, found widespread conditions of poor sanitation, conflicts of interest and misconduct among meat inspectors and evidence of industry influence on them and their superiors, including political appointments. In response to criticism, the inspection service had been reorganized.

In the latest survey, the inspector general reported that "considerable progress" had been made, "considering the many changes in workload and management which affected the stability of the organization." The meat and poultry inspection program had "operated in a generally effective manner."

6-Year Period

But it said: "Many problems persisted, although audits and investigations had repeatedly reviewed these conditions over a six-year period."

Rep. Melcher, who is a veterinarian, has long been concerned about deficiencies in the inspection of imported meats and his attention focused on that aspect of the report that showed the following, among other problems:

● Uninspected meat and poultry products from China had been found in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston. Meats from China are ineligible for importation into the United States.

● Horsemeat of a type not considered fit for human consumption had been allowed entry uninspected, with the assurance that it would not find its way to consumers.

Swedes Back U.K. on Cod
 STOCKHOLM, June 18 (Reuters).—The Swedish West Coast Fishermen's Federation today voiced support for British fishermen in their "struggle to preserve freedom of the seas" in the fishing dispute with Iceland.

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Court Rejects Plea to Block German Pact

Bavaria Loses a Suit To Delay Agreement

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 18 (UPI).—The West German Supreme Court today rejected Bavaria's request that it block the East-West German "good-neighbor" treaty from taking effect.

A court spokesman said the ruling was unanimous.

The action cleared the way for the two states to exchange instruments of ratification Wednesday. The treaty then takes effect Thursday, establishing diplomatic relations between East and West Germany.

Bavaria had asked the court to issue an injunction forbidding the exchange of ratification documents until the court could rule on another and more general Bavarian suit against the treaty.

That suit asks the court to find the treaty unconstitutional on the grounds that it violates West Germany's obligation to seek German reunification. The court has scheduled a decision on that question for July 31 but the ruling will be academic because the court has no power to nullify treaties already in effect.

A Bonn news conference, Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald welcomed the court's rejection of Bavaria's application. "With this, damage that could have harmed the Federal Republic [of West Germany] was avoided," Mr. Gruenewald said.

Bonn-Frague Treaty

PRAGUE, June 18 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chvaloupek will go to West Germany tomorrow to attend the signing ceremony for the Bonn-Frague treaty, CTK, the Czechoslovak news agency, said today.

The treaty, which will reaffirm present boundaries, renounce use of force and define the status of West Berlin in Czech-German relations, is expected to be signed by the two heads of state in Prague later this year, diplomatic sources said.

The treaty, which is a major step in West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's rapprochement with Eastern Europe, opens the way for negotiations with Hungary and Bulgaria, which have made the present treaty a precondition for talks with Bonn.

Talks on U.S. Aid To North Vietnam Resumed in Paris

PARIS, June 18 (UPI).—U.S. and North Vietnamese delegates, acting under orders of the new supplementary agreement on Vietnam, resumed talks today to work out how much aid the United States will give to the war-torn North.

The chief U.S. delegate, Maurice Williams, said that in the nearly one month of meetings before Washington broke off the talks: "We had comprehensive discussions, but came to no substantive agreement." Today's meeting lasted two hours and the two sides agreed to meet again tomorrow.

Mr. Williams' hand counterpoint, Finance Minister Dang Viet Chau, was asked about the possibility of success. He said: "It is difficult to predict and it is premature. We want to see what the attitude of the other side is. We are still in the discussion stage."

Talks on U.S. aid were provided for in the original Jan. 27 ceasefire agreement and meetings started on March 15. Washington broke them off on April 19, contending North Vietnam was violating the peace treaty.

Bonn Starts Trial In Czech Hijack

WEIDEN, Germany, June 18 (UPI).—Nine Czechoslovakia men and three women—went on trial today for hijacking a Czechoslovak airliner and forcing it to fly to West Germany last year. The pilot was shot to death.

The indictment charges the nine, aged from 19 to 23, with air piracy in forcing the co-pilot to land on a small airfield outside the Bavarian town on June 8, 1972. Lubomir Adamica, 23, who allegedly killed Capt. Jan Miska in the course of a cockpit fight, hanged himself in a prison cell on Jan. 14.

According to government charges, the attackers included armed Libyans and members of the Rabat branch of the Moroccan National Union of Popular Forces. The attack was staged in March.

Morocco to Try 100 For Attack on Army

RABAT, June 18 (UPI).—The trial of about 100 men on charges of attacking Moroccan Army positions at Khemissa in the middle Atlas Mountains will start before a military tribunal Saturday, Justice Ministry officials said today.

The attackers included armed Libyans and members of the Rabat branch of the Moroccan National Union of Popular Forces. The attack was staged in March.

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Payments for Food Piling Up U.S. Rupee Holdings Imperil Better Relations With India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, June 18 (NYT).—The United States is seeking to remove a barrier to good relations with India by trying to settle the complex and politically emotional "rupee problem," in which millions of rupees meant to pay back food loans of the 1960s are piling up in an American bank account here.

The problem has deeply involved the U.S. Treasury, the State Department and U.S. Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan. The ambassador is scheduled to leave for Washington tomorrow for final White House approval of the U.S. position.

The rupee problem involves the agreements from 1956 until 1971 under which the United States supplied India with tons of food to ward off famine. The surplus food was sold at cheap, concessional rates to India, which was to pay back the loan over 40 years. The assistance turned into an unexpected and bizarre problem because the money was to be repaid in rupees and placed in an American account for use here. As mass hunger threatened India in the 1960s and food assistance increased sharply, the U.S. rupee account began growing into a mountain of money, at least on the ledger sheets of the Reserve Bank of India. Even without food imports over the last year, the accumulations are spiraling because of interest—at least \$100 million a year.

A Permanent Asset

Though estimates vary sharply, officials say that in 40 years, the total of American-owned rupees will reach the equivalent of \$7 billion to \$8 billion. The figure alarms the Indian government and deeply disturbs the United States since it represents a permanent American asset here that, if paid and spent, would jolt the Indian economy and place the United States in the position of owning 20 percent of the local money supply.

"We could never spend this amount of money," Mr. Moynihan said in an interview. "Wise as much is now coming in as going out. There's no possible escape from indebtedness for India. It could go on into the 22d century."

"This is the big test of whether or not the United States and India can work out a good, healthy, normal relationship," he said.

The current American holdings in rupees amount to the equivalent of \$840 million. Only a portion of the money is used, to pay U.S. Embassy expenses and those of various projects totaling about \$50 million a year. The rupees themselves are "blocked," cannot be transferred out of the country and are placed each year on the U.S. ledger in the Indian bank.

Beyond the debt itself, the issue has powerful political overtones. India views the rupees as a source of American manipulation and leverage, as a "fantastic anachronism" under which a foreign government is allowed to create money and aggravate inflation.

Financed U.S. Presence

"The rupees are like a monster, uncontrollable and growing," said a senior Indian official, who asked to remain unidentified. The account, he said, was "used for years to establish and pay for an American presence that was twice as big as any other country. It was used to build up a big American establishment that was resented. It was used to waste money, to lavish it because the rupees are to be spent."

Some Indian officials, including the ambassador to the United States, L. K. Jha, say that the "simple solution" is that "the money has got to be buried and put out of circulation." The Indians and some Americans agree that food aid essentially should

involve free donations or straight commercial sales. They point out that Canada has given tons of food free to India without loan commitments and they say that the United States should simply erase the debt.

Mr. Moynihan cannot see the United States doing that. "There's an intermediate point between zero and infinity," he said. "The present arrangement could, of course, run into infinity. We won't accept zero. Negotiations will reach some point in between."

Americans outside Mr. Moynihan's office say that the rupee funds have been somewhat misused, for plane fares and junkets for State Department officials and other government officers. Mr. Moynihan himself has made the settlement of "the rupee problem" a major goal of his mission here.

U.S. First-Class Mail May Rise to 10 Cents

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—A first-class stamp for the U.S. mail could cost 10 cents next year if Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen has his way. Mr. Klassen said in an interview in the current issue of U.S. News & World Report that he expects to seek approval for a two-cent increase in regular mail rates effective in January to meet rising labor costs.

The postmaster general also said the use of air mail is declining.

"I don't know whether we will keep air mail or not," he said, citing problems in negotiations with airlines for guaranteed space.

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KILLING-OFF THE WHALES AND DOLPHINS

"We needn't wait for the galaxies to send us intelligent, non-human life so that we might begin communications. *Intelligent non-human life* exists in this planet's oceans, right now, and we are making it into pet food, car wax, machine oil and lipstick." [see BOX I, below]

NO ONE KNOWS when the human being appointed itself "superior" to the other animals but by now, among technological cultures, there is little questioning of that assumption. Being the animal with the brains and machinery, so goes the argument, we represent the final flowering of the natural process... some kind of de facto royalty on the planet.

We therefore feel justified doing-in this living thing or that one, even on behalf of ridiculous trivia. That we could be suffering a failure of perception never occurs to us.

In the past, human beings have had to re-think other widely held assumptions about the nature of things—the shape of the planet is one, or that some kinds of people are superior to other kinds. And in Box I (below) you'll find there's reason to question things again, especially in light of research on cetaceans (whales and dolphins). First, however, there's some information you should have:

1] Contrary to popular assumption, international whaling is not an industry out of some heroic past. More whales were killed during the last ten years than ever before, and the five largest species are nearing extinction.

2] Take the blue whale, one hundred feet long, the largest creature to have ever inhabited this planet. (That's twice the size of the largest dinosaur; longer than ten cars.)

Humility, one supposes, might restrain humans from destroying such an animal. Not so. The U.S. Bureau of Fish & Wildlife estimates the blue whale population is down to about 3,000 today, from 300,000 only forty-five years ago. So much for humility.



Blue Whale

3] As the largest whales disappear, the industry goes after the next largest, etc. Now, it's sperm whales, 60 feet long, 60 tons. (Moby Dick was a sperm whale.) Last year 22,407 sperm whales were killed; this year, nearly 25,000.

4] The killing is not nearly as personal as in the old days when Ahab was at it in small boats. Technology has provided spotter helicopters, radar, and harpoons that explode inside the body, causing an awful death. Then gigantic "factory ships" move in and a 60-ton creature is reduced to so many barrels of oil and flesh in 30 minutes. On to market.

5] Whales are made into machine oil, margarine, shoe polish, transmission fluid, lipstick, car wax, fertilizer, perfume, soap, candles, crayons and pet food. In Japan, whale meat is also eaten, as a delicacy. *But there is no product made from whales for which an adequate, inexpensive substitute does not exist.*

6] Two countries, Japan and Russia, account for most of the whales killed, with Norway, South Africa and Peru next. Doubtless you will be pleased to hear that for once the U.S. is not involved in some mindless slaughter. In 1971 this country outlawed whale hunting and banned whale products. But before patriotism grips

your heart, please note what our tuna industry is doing to dolphins. (Box II.)

And then there's the U.S. Navy. It is attempting to train dolphins in the following endearing tasks: to stab "enemy" frogmen, using knives affixed to their muzzles; to perform kamikaze attacks on "enemy" facilities; and to attach bombs to the hulls of Chinese ships. (Note: Dolphins can tell a Chinese ship from ours via the dolphin's own sonar system which "sees" through the alloy construction of the metal; neat trick for a lower life form.)

7] There's only one organization with power to protect cetaceans—the Int'l. Whaling Commission—and a more short-sighted handful of men would be hard to find. They come from the commercial fishing world. They speak of these animals as "resources," never magnificent, aware beings. They bar the press from meetings and "protect" a species only after it's been so depleted that hunting becomes too costly. The IWC did nothing to protect the blue whale until too late, and it has now authorized a terrible depletion of fin whales, sei, and sperm whales. The next meeting of this august body is in London, June 25. It is necessary they realize they're no longer alone.

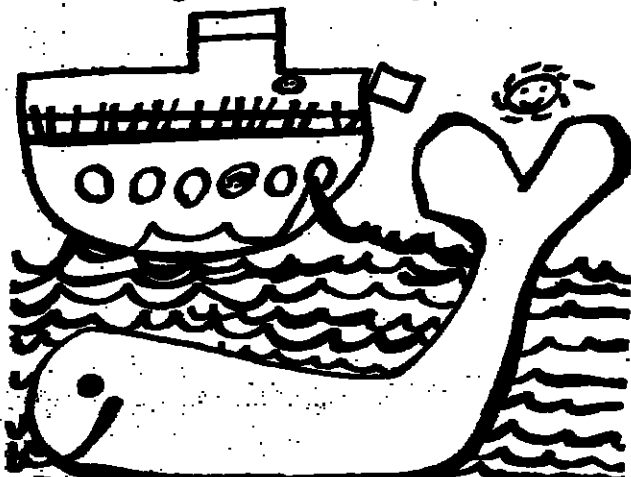
THERE ARE MORE details we could share with you, but you've probably got the idea: Something very stupid is going on out at sea. Just as researchers learn the first amazing lessons about whales and dolphins, they are being destroyed for products of no intrinsic value.

Project Jonah, the sponsor of this ad, is working to save the whales by pushing for a ten-year moratorium on all commercial whaling (a plan which the U.N. has approved but the IWC rejected), and also by encouraging research with free living wild whales and dolphins; killing animals to study them has got to go.

Here are ways you can help:

Coupons and letters: Nothing works better than huge outpourings of mail. Please use the coupon below; write letters as well.

International Childrens' Campaign: To children, live animals offer more than the products made from them. And so, not surprisingly, we have been receiving, lately, many letters, poems, and drawings from children (see illustration).



We need Whales! Whales have always been great to see!

We are now encouraging more, and plan to present them to the IWC. Failing there we will personally take the material, and some children, to the highest officials of the whaling nations. Please discuss this project with your kids.

Money: We have placed this ad in several publications at a cost of more than \$20,000. We can scarcely afford that. If you can make a tax-deductible donation it will help pay for the ad, accelerate our work, and help protect the remaining whales and dolphins.

Thank you.
Joan McIntyre, President
Project Jonah

Board & Advisors: Joan McIntyre, Jerry Mander, Maxine McCloskey, Gail Madonia, Candice Bergen, Judy Collins, Francis A. Martin, Jr., Peter Dohrn (Mediterranean), Alain Herve (Europe), Farley Mowat (Canada), Peter Poynton (Australia), Offices: 1300 Sansome, San Francisco 94111; France—25 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7e; Canada—12 Dacotah Ave., Toronto 128; Australia—72 Studley Park Rd., Kew 3101, Victoria.

Mr. Inge Rindal, President, Int'l. Whaling Commission
Great Westminster House
Horseferry Rd., London, S.W. 1P-2AE, England

Please inform the Commission at its London meeting, June 25, of my support for a 10-year moratorium on commercial whaling, as recommended by the U.N. I also support admission of press and public to your deliberations on the fate of cetaceans. These peaceful, playful, intelligent animals are not the property of a private club.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Joan McIntyre, Project Jonah
1300 Sansome, San Francisco, CA 94111

I have sent the coupon ☐ I have written letters ☐ I will also be sending along some children's poems, stories, letters, or drawings. ☐

Please send me (next fall) a kit that teachers can use in classrooms. ☐

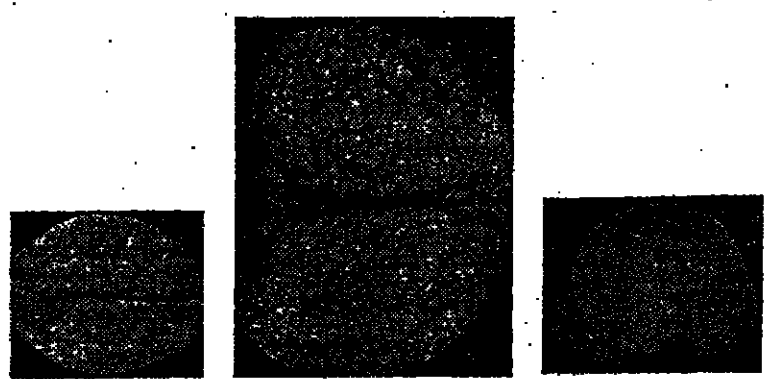
I understand that this ad, and your other efforts, have cost tens of thousands of dollars, and am enclosing, therefore, a tax deductible contribution of \$ _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

BOX I

Various Animals Compared as to Brains, Other Qualities

Brains, in scale:
Adult Human (L),
Sperm Whale (C),
Bottlenose Dolphin



By THE SAME standards science uses to judge human brains, cetaceans (dolphins and whales) seem to have brains as remarkable as our own celebrated faculties. This may disturb many human beings wishing to remain officially the "smarter" animal on the planet, but there you have it.

The usual measurements are these: 1) brain size, 2) convolutions (folds) of the brain, and 3) relative size of the neo-cortex as compared to the motor cortex. The bibliography (Box III) will tell you where to find complete studies, but here are some highlights:

• Many cetaceans have larger brains than humans do. A human brain weighs about 3 lbs. Some dolphin brains weigh more than that, and an adult sperm whale brain weighs 19 lbs., largest on the planet.

• The dolphin brain is as convoluted as the human brain, and many whale brains are much more so. This means a greater brain surface area, more brain cells, and therefore more potential for new thought combinations.

• As for the third measurement, neo-cortex vs. motor cortex, the point is this: As the mammalian brain grew bigger over millions of years, the portion devoted to motor functions—walking, breathing, seeing—remained the same. The part that grew was the neo-cortex, where thinking (model making) takes place, imagination, creativity, etc. It's this part that humans have made such a fuss about.

Yet Dr. Myron Jacobs of the N.Y. Aquarium reports: A kangaroo cortex is 69% neo-cortex. A macaque monkey cortex is 93% neo-cortex. A human cortex is 96% neo-cortex. But one dolphin species has 98% of its cortex in neo-cortex.

It is believed that findings for whales will be at least as impressive.

Such large, complex brains do not develop in animals for no reason, but rather through millions of years of creative use. However, living in the ocean rather than on land as we do, there is no reason to believe that cetaceans have been using their brains in the way we have. With abundant food and few natural enemies (humans have been a major threat for a bare two generations, whaletime), it seems they've had to pay less attention to objective pursuits like food, shelter, clothing, safety.

Then too, water being a supportive medium, unlike air, cetaceans don't have gravity to deal with. They sleep very little. And have lots of free time.

So get this picture: For millions of years, these creatures have been gliding through a supportive medium, without our particular concerns, and all this time their brains have been evolving into the largest and most complex on the planet.

The question, of course, is this: If whales and dolphins are not using those gigantic brains to "do" things the way we do, then what are they using them for?

We don't know. Although scientists who have worked with them are prepared to conjecture.

Dr. Gregory Bateson, for example, believes that dolphins may devote their brains to working out more complex social and sexual relationships than humans do. Dr. John Lilly believes that they are into advanced forms of communication, and Dr. Karl-Erik Fichtelius wonders if the other great brained animals might not offer us a new conception of life, proving, finally, that we don't "own" the planet.

It's clear, anyway, that whales and dolphins are not into organized vio-

lence, power, money or ego, but rather, something quite a bit more playful.

Of course, guessing about whales' thought can only be anthropomorphic, and therefore uncertain. Even describing human "intelligence" is difficult, let alone transposing it to a creature that lives in such a subjective world.

Other animals may operate more on something like sheer "knowing" rather than analytical processes like thinking. And then there's "instinct." We have been taught that "instinct" is "lower" than thought. But is that true? Is "knowing" or "feeling" how to care for an infant, say, a "lower" thing than deducing it in your head?

In our whole approach to animal abilities we find a human-invented hierarchy of qualities. Thinking is better than sensing. Invention is better than instinct. We stick to this rank-order even when research shows, for example, that dolphins do innately what we've invented sonar for. Whales communicate across hundreds of miles of ocean, and dive to 3,000 feet, somehow controlling their breathing and adjusting to the water pressure. And many animals can hear bands of sound that humans cannot.

One could make the case that human technology is a substitute for abilities even small-brained animals already have. But we'd best not get further into that one today.

We can conclude this much: We needn't wait for the galaxies to send us intelligent non-human life with which to begin communications. *Intelligent non-human life* exists in this planet's oceans right now, and we are making it into pet food, car wax, machine oil, and lipstick.

BOX II

Killing Dolphins for Tuna

Pacific White Sided Dolphins

EVERY YEAR, the American tuna industry kills some 250,000 dolphins. Here's how:

Tuna enjoy the company of dolphins so they habitually swim just below them in the water. Therefore, when fishermen see dolphins they surround them with gigantic "purse sein" nets which snare the tuna, but also the dolphins. As dolphins are not fish but are air-breathing animals like ourselves, they suffocate under water.

This technique is a recent innovation. It used to be that when fishing for tuna you just fished for tuna and let the other creatures live. But someone figured that you could increase the tuna per man-day of boat-time, or some such standard, increasing profit a touch. So the hell with the dolphins. The assumption, of course, is that human beings have a perfect right to waste the life of an intelligent, playful, friendly animal for an abstraction like corporate profit.

There are other techniques available which would spare the dolphins, while still getting the tuna. But so far the people in the industry, blinded by the balance sheet, have resisted all attempts to re-institute them.

You can do this: Write a tuna company. Tell them you don't want a public relations story, just an answer—When are they going to quit killing dolphins?

BOX III

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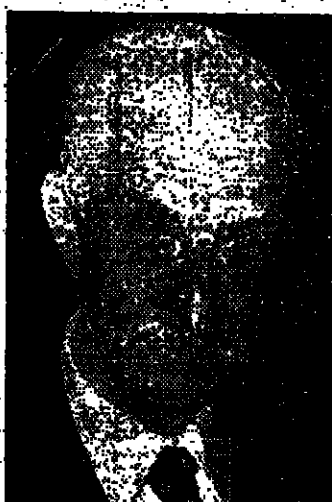
Obituaries

Georges Bonnet, Brought About Munich Talks

Paris 18 (HRT).—Georges Bonnet, 84, lawyer and politician, died today at his home in Paris. He was born in 1889 and served in 18 governments from 1934 to 1940. His family began his government career as minister of the Paul Painlevé and as justice minister in the French government between the wars. He was only once, in 1934, before forming the French ambassador to the United States in 1936 and was foreign minister of Edouard Daladier in April to September 1938, during the time he was bringing about the

talks at Munich, in which France and its allies agreed to accept Hitler's territorial demands on Czechoslovakia. He was still foreign minister in September 1939, at the beginning of World War II, which he tried to avoid up to the last minute. Inevitable Outcome. Accused of giving in to Hitler's demands at Munich through weakness, Mr. Bonnet replied that the outcome of the Munich talks, which he did not personally attend, were inevitable. Mr. Bonnet's stand on Munich was defended by the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who declared that, "while he did everything possible to save peace, he did not, at the last resort, give in to Hitler." Mr. Bonnet was also criticized

for this policy of appeasement to Nazi Germany, particularly for his unfruitful attempt to have Italy mediate the tense situation in Europe in August 1938, on the eve of World War II. After the collapse of France in 1940, he briefly joined the Vichy government of Marshal Philippe Pétain. Following the Allied victory, he was charged with collaboration with the enemy, but the case was dropped. A member of the Radical Socialist party, Mr. Bonnet was elected to the National Assembly in 1936. He was again elected deputy from the Dordogne in 1958 and retained his seat until 1968. His son, Alain, was elected to the same seat last March. It was as Mr. Deladier's minister of finance in 1933 that Mr. Bonnet proposed and pushed through the law setting up the national lottery.



Georges Bonnet in 1970.

Germans Study Ouster Of U.S. Businessman

Frankfurt 18 (AP).—A Frankfurt state court heard opening arguments today on a British request that a U.S. businessman, George W. Turner, be extradited to England on charges of unlawful business dealings. The case reached no judgment and recessed "to await information on the case from England," a court spokesman said. Extradition cases can be lengthy and the court official, "declined to predict when a judgment would be ready."

Mr. Turner, 38, a former shareholder from South Carolina, heads a network of enterprises that specialize in pyramid sales systems. They include Kosco International, Inc., a cosmetics firm, and a confidence-building program called "Date to Be Great."

The Rev. Michio Kozaki, TOKYO, June 18 (AP).—The Rev. Michio Kozaki, 84, Japanese Christian leader and member of the Central Committee of the World Christian Council since 1948, died today. He had been pastor of the United Church of Christ in Japan since 1924 and was active in revitalizing Japan's Christian and charity services after World War II.

Col. Alejandro Remon, YONKERS, N.Y., June 18 (AP).—Col. Alejandro Remon, 60, Panama's consul-general in New York City, died yesterday. He was also an alternate Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations.

Charles F. Palmer, ATLANTA, June 18 (AP).—Charles F. Palmer, 80, a special assistant to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and organizer of the first federal public housing development, died Saturday.

Judge Alvin Strutz, BISMARCK, N.D., June 18 (AP).—Chief Justice Alvin Strutz of the North Dakota Supreme Court, 70, died Saturday. He was appointed to the court in 1959 and became chief justice in 1971.

Count de Polignac, PARIS, June 18 (AP).—Count Charles-Henri de Polignac, 86, a member of one of France's oldest families who was severely burned in a gasoline fire, died Thursday. It was learned today.

The count was visiting at his parents' home near Versailles on June 10 when he suffered burns on 45 percent of his body. Police and hospital reports said he had set himself on fire in a fit of depression over his academic progress. His father, Prince Robert de Polignac, denied the report and said it was an accident.

Frances Starr, NEW YORK, June 18 (HRT).—Frances Starr, 57, an actress whose career spanned more than four decades, has died here. She first gained fame for her role as an innocent turned prostitute in "The Bad Girl," the theatrical shocker of the early 1930s. Other successes were "Marie-Odile," "Tiger Tiger" and "Claudia." One of her last starring roles was in the 1949 production of "The Corn Is Green."

Ex-General Jailed For Urging Greek Regime to Resign

PATRAS, Greece, June 18 (Reuters).—A civil court here today sentenced the former chief of Greece's intelligence service to 15 months imprisonment for calling on the army-backed government to resign and restore King Constantine to his throne. Retired Lt. Gen. Kyriakos Pagiorgopoulos, 65, the former intelligence chief, and Mrs. Yota Pagiorgoulou and her husband, Constantinos, publisher and editor respectively of a newspaper, were found guilty of spreading rumors likely to cause anxiety to the Greek people and undermining the prestige and authority of the Greek armed forces. All three had pleaded not guilty. The court sentenced Mr. and Mrs. Pagiorgoulou to one year in jail.

Their newspaper, Peloponissos, published a letter from the general claiming that the Greek people hated the officers of the army because of the government's policy. He called on the acting president, George Papadopoulos, and two deputy premiers to hand over power to the politicians and restore deposed King Constantine.

Mr. Pagiorgopoulos, 30, and his wife, 76, were set free after the court suspended their sentences for two months on health grounds.

French Bomber Crashes

NIMES, France, June 18 (Reuters).—A French Mirage-4 bomber crashed today near the village of Bellegarde, near here, an air force spokesman said. The two crewmen parachuted to safety. The aircraft was not armed.

Israel May Ask for More Jets If U.S. Supplies Kuwait, Saudis

TEL AVIV, Israel, June 18 (AP).—Israel may ask to renegotiate its arms agreement with the United States if Washington goes ahead with the sale of a billion dollars worth of arms to the Arab states of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the Israeli press reported today. It said the sale of American jets to the two nations and continued Soviet shipment of arms to the Arabs could make the most recent Israeli-U.S. arms agreement obsolete. Military writers said Premier Golda Meir and President Nixon agreed on the purchase of 48 additional F-4 Phantom and 36 Skyhawk jet fighters by Israel when they met in Washington in March. The two planes are the backbone of the Israeli Air Force. In new negotiations, Israel

would be interested in the Navy F-14 Tomcat, which is to replace the Phantom in the American arsenal, the news accounts said. Military writers said the Phantom and Skyhawk may be obsolete within five years if the Soviet Union agrees to supply MiG-23 and MiG-25 fighters to the Arabs. Reports that the United States is about to sell \$500 million worth of arms apiece to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have alarmed Israeli officials, who fear the arms may find their way to Egypt.

The Egyptian View

CAIRO, June 18 (Reuters).—The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today that rumors of a new U.S. deal to supply Phantom jets to Israel were linked to coincide with the visit to Washington of Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Thus Washington announces beforehand its stand on the Middle East crisis and persistent military consolidation to continue occupation of the Arab territories, Al-Ahram said.

The newspaper Al-Gomhuriya linked the reports to America's intention to supply Saudi Arabia and Kuwait with a number of Phantom jets. It said the reported deal with the two Arab countries is believed to be an excuse for America to offer Israel more fighter planes.

The "obvious difference is that Israel has pilots ready to fly these planes, while the Arabs need time for training," the paper said.

2 Arabs' Travels Are Being Traced After Rome Blast

ROME, June 18 (Reuters).—Italian police today called in Interpol to help their investigation of an explosion that injured two Arabs when their car packed with explosives blew up in central Rome yesterday.

Interpol, along with French and German police, were asked to trace the movements of the two men before they came to Italy and establish if they were working for a Middle East terrorist organization, officials said. Both men were interrogated in their heavily guarded hospital room today, but police said they would give no more information than last night, when one asserted he was a Syrian, called Abdel Hadi Nakaa, and the other a Jordanian named Abdel Hamid Shibli.

A bill from the Lafayette Hotel in Paris was found in the wreckage of their Mercedes car, which had West German customs plates. French police had been watching the two men following a tip-off from Israeli intelligence, police sources said.

The car was wrecked by the explosion, but some bombs in the Mercedes—described by police as a "mobile arsenal"—did not go off, and the men miraculously escaped serious injury.

Iowa Tornado Kills 2

MOVILLE, Iowa, June 18 (AP).—Two persons were killed and several others injured early this morning when a tornado ripped through this town about 20 miles east of Sioux City at northwest Iowa.

's Wife Says CIA Beat Russia News of Lin Piao's Death in '71

NG, June 18 (Reuters).—Teng Ying-chao, the wife of Premier Chou En-lai, disclosed today that the American intelligence Agency got to know of the death of Lin Piao, Mao Tse-tung's heir apparent, even before the "information was accurate." Mrs. Teng told a group of the American Women for International Peace at a meeting here. Teng discussed the death of Chairman Mao's heir and the violence of China's Cultural Revolution at a meeting at the People's Hall of the People with the visitors, Mrs. Margaret McNamara, wife of Robert S. McNamara, the World Bank president. Teng more details to the known version of Lin's death and his "fellow plotters" were fatally burned when their British Trident jetliner, crashed in Mongolia in September 1971, after running out of fuel following an abortive overthrow Chairman Mao. Teng did not disclose how she knew the CIA learned of the death of Lin Piao so quickly, or how the CIA learned of it. Teng said that at the time of the Cultural Revolution, Mrs. Teng said that at even Chairman Mao's authority had been upset "and re disturbance and violence."

Ch Ruling Parties Feud Succession to Pompidou

By James Goldborough

Paris 18 (HRT).—Against a backdrop of continuing re-determination of Georges Pompidou's last battle of presidential election has opened here. Two ruling coalition UDR Gaullists and Independent Republicans. The Gaullist newspaper published a study on Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing, the Independent Republican known as Giscardians, criticized the Giscardian advantage of the Mr. Pompidou's poor open a presidential race on "indecent sup-

er weekend, Mr. Giscard condemned the premature presidential election. Today, the UDR Gaullist the voice of Alain Le Roy, party leader, took step of announcing could not support Mr. Giscard, or any other member, in an eventual contest. The UDR Gaullist, which could been well received de Palace, ended the a coherent majority in the March legislative elections, in which the ad their allies won. It suggests that residential campaign, need be, the ruling y well present rival during the first round on against a single in the combined left. tion, the first round

Orchestra from Spain

June 18 (Reuters).—The Israeli orchestra from participating forthcoming Santan festival, the director orchestra said here last

after said that the asting Authority had "The Spanish gov- sider the orchestra's nient at the mo- presumed here that lowed pressure from sadors who feared perance of the or- & be taken as a sign ment between Spain Spain has never rec-

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Conducted by Edward Downes

Martina Arroyo - Fiorenza Cossotto

Piero Cappuccilli - Carlo Cossutta

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The Financial Maze

The dollar has slumped again; like the fall of stock prices in New York this phenomenon is supposed to be the reaction of international financiers to President Nixon's Phase-3 1/2. Assuming the truth of this argument (a rather large assumption) it is the rebuke by a relatively free market to certain national policies—and it is a rebuke that holds a sting. But it is doubtful whether many states would find the American experience particularly enlightening, or would temper their own national approaches to economic matters because of it. For the free market, operating under laws of supply and demand, has been so restricted of late that it has become only a submerged factor in world trade.

Perhaps it was never more than that. In the rampant imperialism of the 19th century countries with advanced economies seized territories that were economically backward to provide markets for their goods. They sent gunboats as collecting agents and seized customs houses to secure payment of debts by those less well supplied with either cash or gunboats. The free market only operated freely as between nations of comparable wealth and strength.

Now even those nations have adopted economies that range through varying degrees of mercantilism to outright Communism, while the smaller states believe their national rights include a variety of forms of expropriation for which no penalties will be exacted except the implied difficulty of obtaining further outside capital—and even that is not always denied them. Countries producing raw materials—traditionally weak economically—band together to hold

up prices, and the number of different kinds of loan and purchase arrangements must have Adam Smith spinning in his grave.

The reasons for the steady diminution of the free market are generally good. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt determined to take the dollar sign out of American aid to its allies in World War II, he did avoid, through lend-lease, most (although not all) of the controversies that accompanied the war debts dispute after the first global conflict. And when the United States made grains available to India for blocked rupees, the Indians were fed, at low rates, even though the blocked rupees are a current problem for Ambassador Moynihan in New Delhi.

But the present interdependence of the world, when added to the fact that nationalism now claims more complete independence of economic action than would have been asserted a century ago, has produced a state of complete disorder that cries out for some kind of generally acknowledged commercial morality that would be binding on all states, great and small. It is not likely to be reduced to a code, enforceable in every case. But that would be preferable to a reversion by the stronger nations to the use of force against the weaker in economic matters. And something of the kind will have to be established if currency reform is to succeed.

The United Nations, in theory at least, recognizes limits on national rights to conduct aggression against a neighbor. There must be some agreed recognition of similar checks on national rights over and under the sea, and in the marts of international trade.

The Brezhnev Visit

Leonid I. Brezhnev's arrival marks the second visit of a Soviet leader to the United States, and, of course, his own second summit with Richard Nixon. Since Nikita Khrushchev's trip in 1959, particularly since Mr. Nixon's journey to Moscow in 1972, Soviet-American relations have been considerably eased. The two countries have perceived the overall need, and devised many of the specific ways, to curb some of the more damaging effects of their continuing distrust and competitiveness, and even to begin cooperating in some areas for mutual gain. It will be the unsensational but essential purpose of the meetings to be held this week to explore what further and enduring substance can be put on the outlines of the new Soviet-American relationship, which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev drew last year.

In 1959, President Eisenhower said he had invited Mr. Khrushchev "to give him the opportunity to see . . . America" and to explore whether "serious exploratory efforts may reveal new opportunities for practical progress toward removal of some of the causes of world tensions." Mr. Khrushchev saw much of America—more than Mr. Brezhnev will—but political explorations proved disappointing. By contrast, last week Mr. Nixon said he could "confidently predict . . . major new progress toward reducing both the burden of arms and the danger of war, and toward a better and more rewarding relationship between the world's two most powerful nations." Between the Eisenhower caution and the Nixon confidence lies a gap explicable in part by the events of the intervening years, and by the preparations for this summit. In Watergate Washington, however, no one can escape wondering if another part of the difference in two approaches is to be explained by Mr. Nixon's relief at the prospect of spending a highly publicized week as a world statesman. Mr. Brezhnev's Friday statement that he has no intention of exploiting the President's Watergate problem is exactly what you would expect him to say—but not necessarily what he can be counted on to do.

Regardless of how the summit results will later be characterized, the summit-even statements by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kissinger tended to confirm the common impression that there will be no spurge of announcements, agreements and breakthroughs comparable to the performance in Moscow last year. Indeed, on the crucial topics of arms control and trade, the two

"briefers" indicated that the going is slow and tricky and the end not yet in sight. Mr. Kissinger said the two summit partners would aim on arms control to "accelerate" the SALT-2 talks (bringing them to a "turning point") and on trade to discuss "goals" and "kinds of projects" (not to make deals). Mr. Brezhnev largely passed over arms control and otherwise confined himself to general pitches for "large-scale . . . stable and long-term" economic ties. This is not insignificant work; it is the exploration and consolidation necessary to later agreements; but it is not the stuff of epic history either. Intriguingly, in their separate fashions both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon, the latter through his adviser, offered respects to the requirement to act in ways acceptable to others in the two political systems. This is a new emphasis in summits: Only last year Mr. Nixon was speaking of summits as lofty, lonely places where diplomacy necessarily had to be conducted man-to-man. On Friday, however, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kissinger acknowledged a need to accommodate the U.S. Congress, whose support is vital to progress in both trade and arms control. Mr. Brezhnev, who was receiving American newsmen for the first time in his nine years of power, made a similar bow to his Politburo. That Soviet-American dealings affect Soviet and American politics has always been true. That Soviet-American dealings now take direct and open account of Soviet and American politics must be regarded as evidence of high seriousness on both sides.

Besides his official talks, Mr. Brezhnev is to meet here with legislators and businessmen. No doubt he will be told of other messages sent to him—via petitions and demonstrations—by private Americans: Some welcoming him, some wishing he had not come at all, others voicing their concern for Jews, Ukrainians and other distressed citizens of the Soviet Union. We are sure Mr. Brezhnev's host will explain to him the central role which peaceable legal expressions of citizens opinion play in the United States. Mr. Brezhnev will have an opportunity to address the American people in turn next Saturday on national television. We hope he will give himself the further benefit and exposure of a press conference. It would be a splendid way to demonstrate his readiness to increase communication with the American people. Mr. Nixon could make no less a contribution to Soviet-American dialogue by promptly filling the embarrassingly empty chair of Ambassador to Moscow.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South African University

At South Africa's only university for colored people, there are complaints that whites have too big a say in running the place. Now the government have made a

concession. They have set up a commission to examine the question. Just one member of that commission is colored. The other six are white. They needn't look far for their answer.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

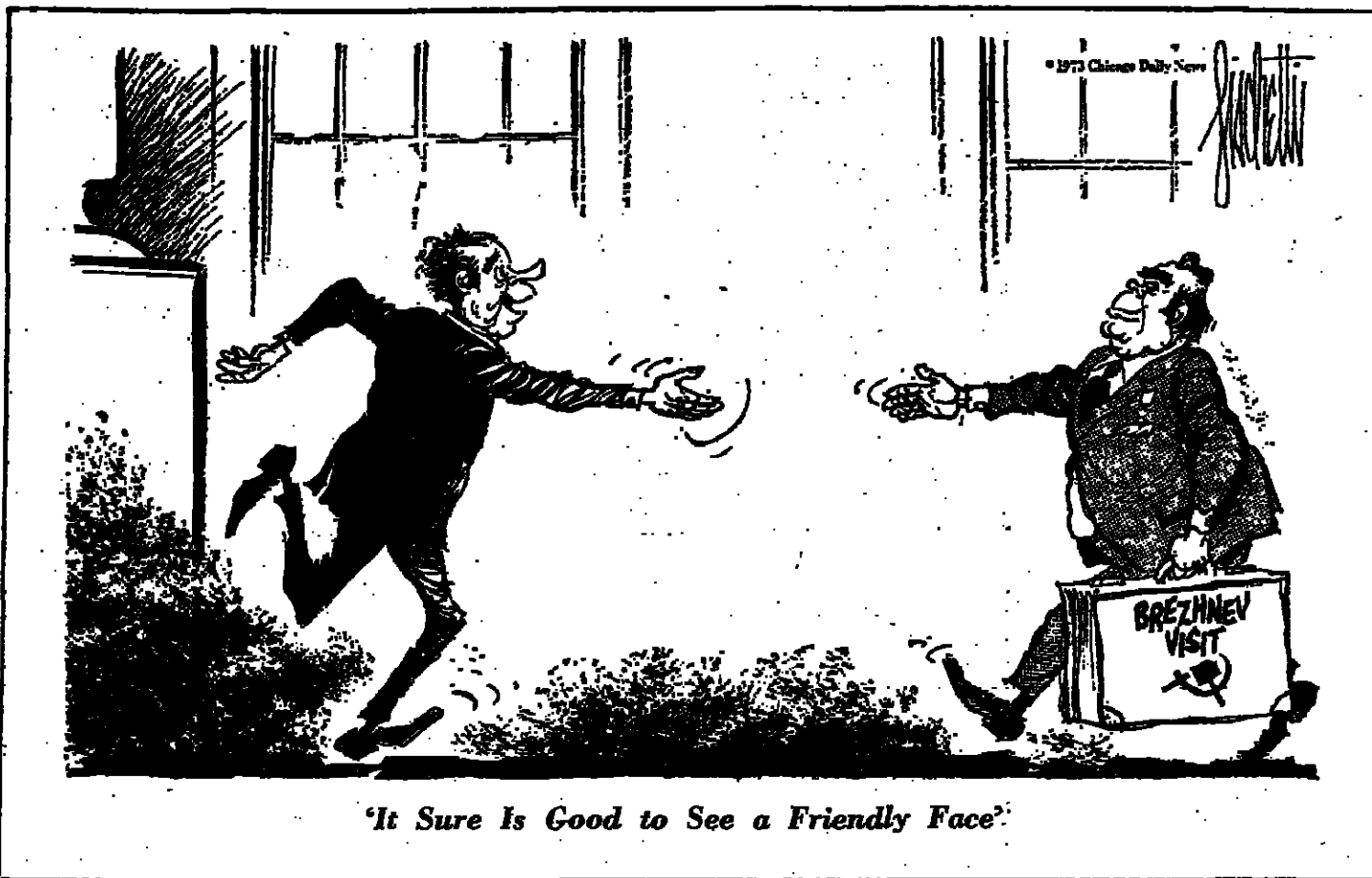
June 13, 1898

PARIS—It appears that people are wrong in thinking that Spain is inclined for peace. This, at any rate is what the Madrid papers say. While the impartial public, both in America and Europe, thought the moment had come when Spain might sue for a cessation of hostilities without dishonor, the Spanish jingoes are more than ever determined to continue the struggle. This is an unfortunate situation for Spain cannot possibly hope to win this war.

Fifty Years Ago

June 19, 1923

PARIS—An event of considerable interest to all resident and visiting Americans in France—in fact, in Europe—was the laying of the cornerstone yesterday afternoon of the American Memorial Hospital of Paris, in the suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering of representative Americans and a number of Frenchmen interested in American activities by American Ambassador to France Myron T. Herrick.



East-West Trade: Some Limitations

By Joseph Godson

LONDON.—Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to Washington is generally regarded as an opening bid for a major commercial deal between the United States and the Soviet Union. Political commentators have frequently noted the ironic juxtaposition of the fortunes of Mr. Brezhnev (who has now established himself as a dominant figure in the Politburo and is very much on the crest of the wave) and of President Nixon (who is fighting for his political life in the middle of the Watergate crisis). Although this undoubtedly may affect the relative bargaining strength of the two partners, it is often argued that more important factors provide the basis for being optimistic about the outcome of the encounter.

Reports from Moscow stress that the Russians have now significantly changed their ideological position. The article by Georgi Arbatov, the head of the Institute on the U.S.A. in Moscow, in last March's issue of the party theoretical journal "Kommunist," is often quoted to bolster this argument. But what Arbatov wrote does not substantiate such assertions. Arbatov stated:

"No matter how successfully the process of normalization and of détente may develop, relations with the United States and other capitalist countries will remain essentially based on struggle. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that in the fields of economics, politics and ideology the class struggle of the capitalist and socialist systems will continue. It cannot be otherwise because the ideology and class purposes of socialism and of capitalism are contrary and irreconcilable."

Needs Meaning

The scramble in Western business and financial circles for increased trade with the Soviet Union calls for a better appreciation of the meaning of the present détente and of the role of trade in it.

According to one Western school of thought, there has been a basic shift in Soviet attitudes in recent years, even though, for domestic reasons, their leaders are not willing to admit it. The more sanguine proponents of this position believe that eventually such a policy is bound to lead to a convergence of the two systems and to a lasting peace.

The Soviet position, on the other hand, is that Soviet policy has always been in favor of peaceful co-existence and détente, but that it has come only as a result of growing Western political and military weakness. Indeed, Soviet sources rarely, if ever, mention potential Soviet benefits from détente, such as diplomatic support in the Sino-Soviet conflict, Western loans to the Soviet economy, the effects of massive competition and of economic competition and that beyond this there will be a global arrangement "to live and let live." According to Soviet spokesmen, détente by no means precludes "ideological struggle."

In recent testimony before a U.S. Senate committee, the well-known Western historian and political scientist, Walter Lippman, dismissed the question as to whether the slogan about the "intensification of the ideological struggle" has any political relevance as far as future East-West relations are concerned. "If it is just a ritual incantation, meaning that from time to time Soviet ideologists will declare that profound ideological differences will continue to persist between the two systems, and that the ideological purity of the Soviet system is unshaken by any trade deals or agreements, it would indeed be wise to make heavy water of such statements. But Soviet authorities have made it clear that 'ideological struggle' refers to something which concerns not only professional philosophers, but also the continuing political struggle between West and East. And 'political struggle,' of course, has something to do with the realities of power."

Thus it is dangerous for the

West to believe that Soviet talk of "ideological struggle" is more cosmetics which no one should really take seriously any longer. Indeed, talk that "Soviet officials do not take their own propaganda too seriously" may well be considered an insult to the intelligence of Soviet leaders because it signifies that those who dismiss the ideological struggle theory are in effect claiming that they know better than the Soviet leaders what it means and what policy the Soviet government is likely to pursue in the years ahead.

Another curious Western view which leads to some wishful thinking is the mistaken assumption, as recently expressed by a leading Western statesman, that the Soviet Union is difficult to understand. The fact, however, is that Soviet policy is difficult only if one refuses to take seriously what the Soviet leaders have been saying and if one refuses to compare their statements with their actions. The failure to look at the facts has unfortunately led to a number of misjudgments not only with regard to foreign affairs but also with regard to economic policy in the East-West trade area as well.

The exaggerations and illusions in U.S.-Soviet trade go back to the early 1930s. Then World War II came and the late Eric Johnson, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, proclaimed: "Russia will be, if not our biggest, at least our most eager customer when the war ends." In actual fact, for one reason or another, nothing of the sort happened.

Lately, particularly in recent months, these high hopes have come to the fore again, mainly as a result of Soviet economic and agricultural failures and their resultant desire for an expansion of trade with the industrial nations of the free world, particularly the United States, and technical know-how at favorable terms.

Letters

Martian Chronicles

It takes a certain amount of talent to have one's ideas ("Watergate from Mars," Letters, June 13, 1973) "read like a 'trash'." "Political pornography" plus to learn oneself in "desperate need" of education in the American political system—all in one issue of the IET (Letters, "The Martian View," June 13). I must be doing something (right or wrong), and I'm highly honored by the attention.

Seriously, I can understand how a person imbued with Communist or Socialist ideology—which teaches that its imposition upon mankind is the most important development possible for the benefit of mankind—can, and must, take issue with someone depending on the deadly enemy of his ideology—the capitalist system. "Fascist" (because of Hitler's aggression against Russia) is a code word for such enemies of Communism, and, in that sense, I can understand the label being applied to me.

Space does not permit a full battle of ideologies here, but it is possible for a sane, non-Fascist person to believe that capitalism benefits mankind far more than does Communism for the simple reason that capitalism rewards human incentive to produce (via the profit motive) whereas Communism rewards itself "service to the state."

Many people are not unselfish, and therefore production (and quality) are substantially greater under capitalism. Without goods and services actually produced, there exists nothing with which to benefit mankind—no matter how excellent one's intentions.

T. CARL WEDDEL
Gainesville, Texas

The letter writer who pretends to know what a "Man from Mars" would feel about the Watergate scandal (IET, June 7) is unscientific and presumptuous.

His Man from Mars would have to be a great admirer and unstinted supporter of President Nixon, no matter how the chips fall.

Isn't it just as likely that we could have the visit of an unbiased and just-thinking Martian who would find the Watergate revelations necessary toward a better and more decent government?

HILDA MARION.
Paris.

In regard to the letter "Watergate from Mars," I feel only a man from Mars could be so foreign from the way a real, living democracy is acting in terms of confusion by treacherousness, contrary to so many pseudo-democracies. Stand firm, American people! The world is impressed!

KAT FUCHS,
Stockholm.

Messenger Hailed
Having read the letters from J. W. Lednicki and Rodney R. Ryan (Letters, June 8), we are appalled at this view of the Watergate affair.

That Lednicki and Ryan along with 44 percent of the electorate can reaffirm confidence in the leader who must bear the responsibility for this (as he has acknowledged himself) is frightening.

Long live the messenger!
ROBERT PHILLIPS,
London.

Intangibles

Americans are always getting into trouble because they fail to pay sufficient attention to the intangibles. In Southeast Asia, they put their whole trust in armed might, and did not stop to consider that the little men in black pajamas might have as much of a grasp on the matter as they do on the matter of timing."

Similarly, in the Watergate affair, certain opinion-makers have been intimating that even if the President is proved to have known about the illegalities hatched by his staff, he must through some polite fiction or other be kept in office because of practical considerations like the oil crisis, the dollar crisis, etc.

But serious thought should be given to the moral effect upon the citizenry of having to live until January, 1977, under tarnished leadership, plus a hypocritical pretense that it is not tarnished. If the President does not resign and is not impeached, even though the evidence makes one of these procedures mandatory, every anti-social person in the country will say to himself, "If the President can get away with it, why can't I?"

This is one instance where it is supremely important that justice should be done and should be seen to be done. Otherwise, in three years time, corruption may reach a point in the United States where the garbage is not collected even in the good neighborhoods.

MARGARET HALSEY,
London.

Matter of Timing

Watergate or whatever . . . isn't it always in the interest of "national security" when the "Right" does it?

Isn't it always "treason" when it is done by the "Left"?

Isn't it, as Gen. Mikhailovich said to his Tihonist judges, "all just a matter of timing?"

MELVILLE MARC,
Geneva.

Teaching Ethic

3) Jeb Stuart Magruder ed to the Senate court vestigating Watergate it been much influenced i ethics teacher, the Rev. St. Louis Coffin Jr., "with spect greatly." The sor like this: Coffin vult law in pursuit of the bi of ending the Vietnam gruder respects Coff when he learned ethic he was Magruder feels free the law in pursuit of ideal. A cute point. B that—a neat point. M that Magruder is tech the side of observing. The threat of McGov over the country was a great threat to Amer threat of the North V taking over South Viet. I said, as they say, culture tends to breed i counter-culture."

4) They had a relatively commencement at last week. And guess new president of Harv He said maybe Harvard, a mistake abolishing i Officers Training Corp Derek Bok, when nasent of Harvard, wa by some as being a trendier people will g our ROTC?

Some Daily Reflections On the News

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK—Concerning today's news, a few thoughts.

1) Henry Kissinger, oring recently from Paris, week when everybody w at him for consenting to the security of his office, ed to admit that 1 person in Paris who was him was Le Duc Tho, extension of this irony firmest support Richard has recently gotten has b Leonid Brezhnev.

The papers reported t morning that at a fun Republican gale in N City the previous n orators proceeded as Richard Nixon did not contrast, Brezhnev exp an interview with "great respect" for Nixon. Mr. Brezhnev : the press for three hour Nixon during which mitted three questions b ed, which averages ou hour and seven minute tion.

Mr. Brezhnev was as Soviet leaders gene Asked to comment on Politburo arrives at its when there is disagree said arily that they ag percent of the time, wh the Politburo a failed sion of Soviet democra

Soviet Production

Asked to name speed ucts the Soviet Union w to sell to the United States, Mr. Brezhnev said arily that they ag percent of the time, wh the Politburo a failed sion of Soviet democra

2) It has been said the gate is responsible for ing domestic policy. I known exactly what when paralysis is paralay mitted by the second a ment by Mr. Nixon. York Times was drive other very complicated to a question-and-answe

"Question: What happ the freeze is over?" "Answer: The admn says it will go to a system of mandatory w controls. It will be call 4. According to Treasur George P. Shultz, it tougher than the x wage-price system in Phase-2.

Mr. Nixon's econom have made The New Y economics reporters so Art Buchwald, which i movement. Meanwhile approved by the second a onal government int in wages and prices, t administration has trn transformed the 6 per cent rate into a 9 per cent rate.

Teaching Ethic

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الجزء الثاني

Britten's 'Death in Venice' Premieres in England

By Henry Pleasants

SOLO, England, June 18 (IHT).—One overriding impression Saturday night's world premiere of Benjamin Britten's "Death in Venice" was that this, rather than "Owen Wingrave," was Britten's contribution to television—or to the motion picture. The opera, which would seem to have continued, unconsciously, in the design of "Death in Venice." It has, with 17 scenes, with action and setting constantly shifting from Lido and back again, from beach to hotel, from dry land. Not all the ingenious stagecraft of Colin Udall and the graphic skill of John Piper can resolve the problem of so much motion, so much scenery and so many people stage.

There are other difficulties in translating Thomas Mann's opera, not the least being the fact that the novel is largely in indirect discourse. In a motion picture this is accommodated by the use of a narrator. In Britten's opera the discourse becomes dialogue and monologue, and in Myer's libretto the result is a catalogue of stilted, improbable and to imagine so fastidious an author as Gustav Aschenbach. "Foul exhalations rise under the bridge, oppress my dispel my joy," or "I feel my spirits rise" or "O voluptuous, on the rapture I suffer, the feverish chase, exquisite least of all, come to think of it, so fastidious an author.

Another Problem

One problem is the fact that, in the novel, Aschenbach never speaks to each other. The boy is simply an hat, in an opera, to do with him? Britten has made him and has treated him and his playmates, even his family, finally, in an imaginative play, but while heightening the import of



Composer Benjamin Britten.

Mann's Hellenistic allusions—there is even a balletic pentathlon—it also seems to be leading the dice against poor Aschenbach. The charm of Mann's narrative is its understatement. Britten, with his choreographic play, has spelled temptation in capital letters.

What saves the venture, at least in this production, is Peter Pears' superlative vocal and histrionic performance as Aschenbach, a crowning achievement in an already illustrious career. Pears is nearly matched by John Shirley-Quirk, appearing and reappearing as Aschenbach's Dionysian tempter in the form of the traveler, the gondolier, the fop, the hotel manager and the barber. Finally, there is the familiar marvel of Britten's way with orchestra and chorus, finely realized by Stuart Bedford in place of the absent composer, who is convalescing from heart surgery.

The festival's opening days offered less problematic and more agreeable fare in a revival of Haydn's early oratorio, "The Return of Tobias," and a piano recital by Murray Perahia which ended with as nearly ideal a performance of Schumann's "Davidsbündler Tänze" as I have ever heard or expect to hear again.

NING OUT: A New York Delicatessen Comes to London

Naomi Barry

June 18 (IHT).—A passing out, free pick-day on stylish South west when the sidewalk is restless.

A first New York-style in snaked into town a v and was immediately

nts at Louvre

in Carré of the Louvre a scene of a variety of and musical events during summer and early fall. A 23 to July 5, the produces the "Grande Pa-a Gendarmerie" follow-m et lumière event, "Les Heures de France." ly 14 to 28, the Paris cents a new production a "Lake" with Natalia a, Noëlle Fontaine, Ghis-samar and Rudolf Nung-rom the scheduled per- from Aug. 1 to Oct. 10, of classical music, pop, and dance will share with "Les Grandes Heures."

staked out as home by the international movie and theater crowd—producers, agents, writers and the recognizable faces like actress Angela Lansbury, photographer David Bailey, mannequin Penelope Tree.

The Widow Applebaum's Deli and Bagel Academy is a co-production of American film producer Judd Bernard and English film producer Leslie Linder. What the whole world is waiting for, they felt, was a sky-high pastrami on rye.

The pastrami and the corned beef are flown over weekly from New York. The rye bread, the bagels, the onion pickles, and the Kaiser rolls are baked in London according to the recipes of the Brooklyn Bagel Co.

The cream cheese and lox are better than Broadway. Scottish salmon, simply is superior to Nova Scotia. The cream cheese is whipped to perfection with an introduction of sour cream. The cheese cake is a duplicate of the Sara Lee variety. Sara Lee made a fortune so never mind if Barry finds it cloying.

Bernard and Linder have temporarily imported Jerry Gordon (six Ma Gordon delis in the Los Angeles area), to teach the locals how to prepare chopped chicken livers, chicken matzo ball soup, gefilte fish, herbed salad, mushroom and barley soup, pickled herring in sour cream, matjes herring in wine sauce. You can't blame the Londoners. I guess L.A. just isn't up to N.Y. on chopped chicken livers and herbed salad. The cheese blintzes are served in the traditional manner with extra heavy sour cream or applesauce and so are the potato latkes (pancakes).

For years, whenever Bernard forgot a name, he'd address the person as "Hey, Applebaum." Ergo: The Widow Applebaum is a nobody but on weekends at the cash register is blonde, generously built, Esther Charkham, three generations out of Russia. The first Charkham hit London in 1890 and, continued his trade as a tailor.

Esther's father, Monty, three years ago bought Hawkes, the prestigious old tailoring firm in Savile Row which makes all the

uniforms for the queen's household staff. From Monday to Friday, Esther is a junior theatrical agent with CMA. "We're the second biggest agency after William Morris. I don't dare come in during the week. I stopped by for a sandwich before the premiere of 'A Touch of Class' and ended up waiting on tables and missed the premiere."

Esther is crazy about the New World's generous portions in everything. An order of eggs means three eggs. Two inches of chicken liver goes into a Kaiser roll.

"English bagels are small nothing. These are great lovely things. And the chocolate cake is beautiful, with lots of chocolate cream filling in the middle and chocolate icing."

In addition to the theatrical crowd, Esther describes the rest of the clientele as "a Nouveau Riche Jewish lot and people from the shmatka (rag) trade."

Esther is the first girl on the left in their colorful menu cover photograph. "Who are the others?" "We had to comb the country

ARTS AGENDA

American Composer's Work

A program of works by the American composer Elie Siegmeister will be performed June 19 at 8:30 p.m. at the American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris, by Nancy and Alan Mandel, violinists (and daughter of the composer) and pianist. The program which will be repeated in London July 10, includes "On This Ground" and "American Sonnets" for piano, and Sonatas No. 3 and 4 for violin and piano. Siegmeister also has recently received a triple commission by the Streveston Symphony—for a ballet, an opera and a symphonic work—based on Louisiana traditions and completed for the 1976 bicentennial celebrations of the United States.

The Triennial York Mystery Plays and Festival of the Arts opened June 15 and will run to July 8 in the English city, with a program that includes musical, dance and theatrical programs, including children's programs and street theater. The mystery plays are a continuation of the medieval tradition of performances, usually from wagons in the city streets with the city folk as performers—this year only one professional actor will be in the cast of 200, and the Play of Noah will be performed beside

the River Ouse. Other theater includes a production of "The Two Noble Kinsmen" by Shakespeare and Fletcher, a Molière tercentenary celebration by Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud, Bellini's "Il Pirata" and Janacek's "Katyá Kabanova" by the Westford Festival Opera, and fringe and street events. The extensive musical program includes a New Music Week, July 1-8, based at the music department of the University of York, and with the participation of many British and foreign artists and ensembles. The festival office is at 1 Museum Street, York, YO1 2DT, England.

The 19th season of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, presented by the BBC, will run from July 20 to Sept. 15 this year, with the participation of more than 20 musical ensembles and a large roster of leading artists, and with Royal Albert Hall and Westminster Cathedral as the site of most performances. The opening program offers the BBC Symphony under Pierre Boulez presenting Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" and Brahms' "German Requiem," with Heather Harper and Hermann Frey as soloists. The final concert, with its traditional all-English program, will have Norman Del Mar as conductor and will include Wood's "Fantasia on British Sea Songs." There will be three all-Beethoven and two all-Haydn concerts, with works given in unusual juxtaposition, such as two cello-piano sonatas followed by the Ninth Symphony (Sept. 14 with Jacqueline du Pré and Daniel Barenboim); a Rachmaninov centenary concert (July 26, André Previn conducting); and a number of operas and other full-evening works—"Fidelio," "The Magic Flute," Strauss's "Capriccio," Britten's "Gloriana," Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder," Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ," and two programs of contemporary works in the Round House.

The American conductor Gene Furell will make his first London appearance June 22 at Queen Elizabeth Hall conducting the English Sinfonia, with the English contralto Maureen Lehane as soloist, in a program of works by Mahler, Ravel and Mozart. In connection with the exhibition "Art Deco 1925-1933" at the Grand Palais in Paris, a number of evenings of Danish short films and concerts are being offered, including "Experience and Fiction in Danish Short Films" (June 21); a con-

Jacqueline du Pré, cellist, who will play Sept. 14 at one of the annual Henry Wood Promenade Concerts in London.



cert by the soul-gospel-jazz group "Savage Rose" (June 28); the Finn Ziegler jazz trio (July 12); and the Danish Quartet (Aug. 30).

"Delire 2000," an exposition organized by the students of the Institut Supérieur Libre des Carrières Artistiques concerning the future of the quai of the Seine in Paris, is running to June 24 on the Péniche of the Touring Club de France, Quai de la Conférence, near Pont Alexandre III. The exhibition is described as didactic and humorous "visions" of the capital's river in the year 2000, with some current plans for development of Right Bank expressways as a point of departure.

The Trinity College Choir of Deerfield, Ill., will give a concert, the final of three in the Paris area, June 19 at the Eglise Evangélique Baptiste, 128 Avenue du Maine, Paris. The 42-member group, conducted by Dr. Morris Fagerstrom, is nearing the end of a 32-day tour of Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, France and England, with a program of

sacred music, hymn settings and spirituals.

Bach's B-minor Mass will be performed June 20 at the Salle Pleyel in Paris by the Orchestre Philharmonique of the French Radio, the Bach Chorus of Freiburg and the Saint Cecilia Chorus of Frankfurt, conducted by Theodor Egler, with Arleen Auger, Margda Hoffgen, Kurt Huber and Siegmund Nimsgern as vocal soloists. The concert is in the Prestige de la Musique series of the ORTF.

New works by the French composers Claude Ballif and Charles Chaynes will be presented at a concert of Le Triptyque, June 20, at the Salle Rossini in Paris (6 Rue Drouot). The works include Ballif's Sonata for cello and piano Opus 40 and String Quartet No. 1 and Chaynes's String Quartet and "M'Zab" for piano. The Farrenin Quartet, Pierre Penasou, Jacqueline Robin and Odette Chaynes-Ducaux will be the performers.

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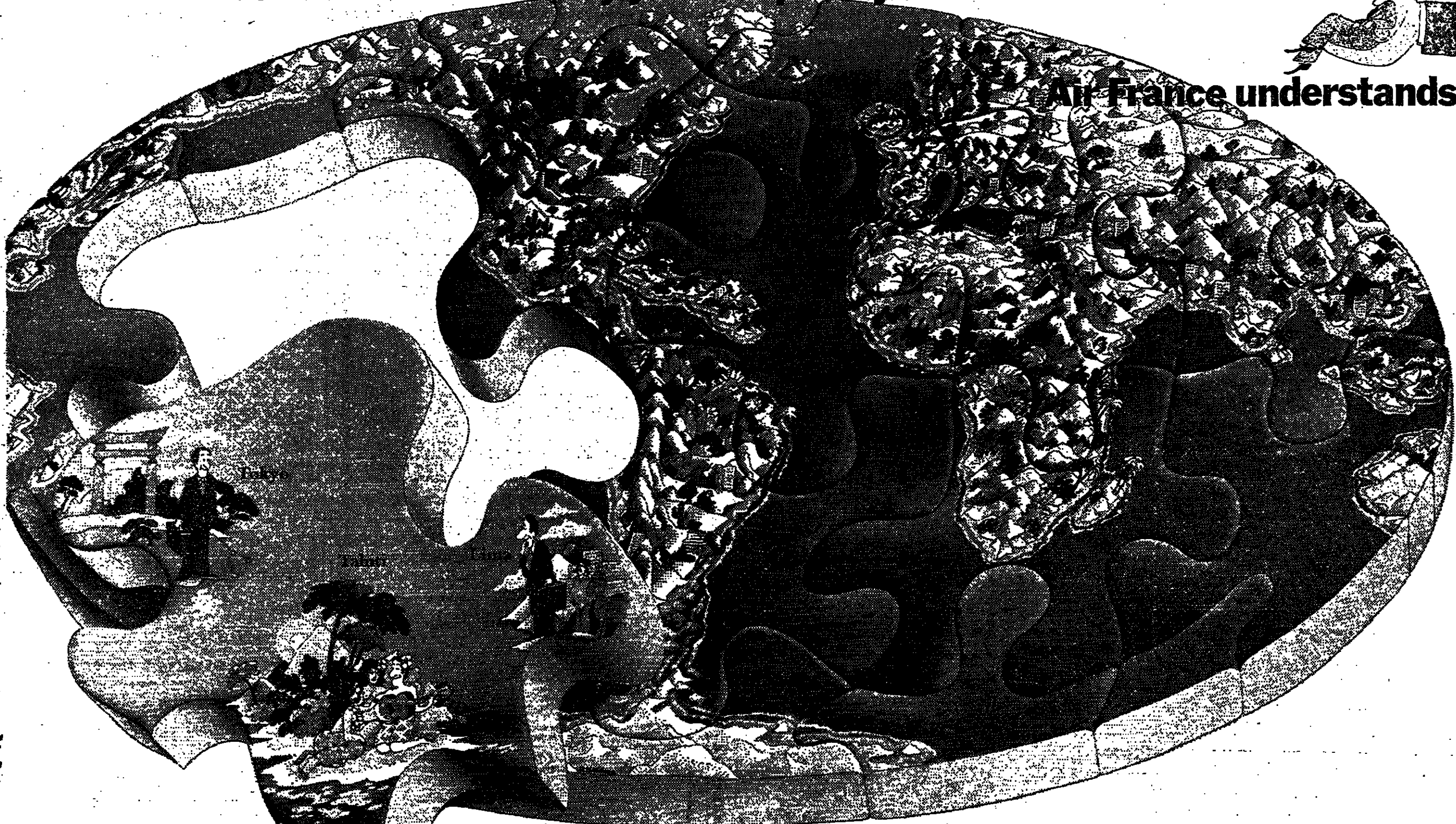
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because our presentation can be made only one way and all salesmen are trained in this sophisticated selling technique.

If you currently are looking for a 'product' for your sales organization that will meet the highest criteria in our industry and at the same time offer an excellent commission arrangement in addition to a liberal 'front money' allowance paid weekly, we invite your inquiry and inspection.

We are fully prepared to prove to you that we are the company you should represent. Are you equally ready to prove to us that you can represent Padre Island Investment Corporation with distinction?

Please call our Vice President, International Sales, Mr. Fritz L. Erickson, at 0611/280125 in Frankfurt, or write to his attention at Padre Isles Informationsbüro, 6 Frankfurt, Goetheplatz 9 (Germany).

EUROPEAN MANAGER

(Belgium)

Looking for an opportunity? Top responsibilities. Exciting new company filled with stimulating challenge? Well, look no further. We're offering it all the right person who can support our phenomenal growth rate (over 75% each year) by taking over the direction of all sales and service activities in Europe.

From your self-established base office in Belgium you'll travel 50% of the time throughout Eastern and Western Europe and Israel, carrying out a responsibility for \$6 million in shipments in fiscal 1974.

Requirements are heavy for this demanding, top charge position. A technical degree is essential (advanced business degree desirable), as is some background in O.E.M. sales, electronics and data processing. Previous managerial experience is also a must, preferably with a European concern. Successful candidate will be responsible for establishing our regional office in Belgium, therefore experience in start-up, so would be a definite plus. Belgian, Swiss, German French or U.S. citizen is acceptable, but must have an excellent command of the English language (admission French or German desirable). Ability to relocate to Belgium a necessity.

It's a lot to ask, but we've got a lot to offer—an excellent starting salary and a world full of challenge and opportunity. Interested candidates please send resume with salary history in confidence to:

Box D 4,054, Herald, Paris.

An equal opportunity employer.



Consultores de Dirección

(P.A. International Management Consultants, Ltd.)

PHARMACOLOGY MANAGER DIRECTOR

\$15,000 (Tax Free)

An important and progressive multinational Spanish Pharmaceutical Company with modern well-equipped research facilities, requires a Pharmacology Manager Director. The elected candidate in direct dependence from the Research Division's Director should be responsible of the pharmacological experimentation, which contains: General screening, specific Pharmacological techniques (especially Psychopharmacology), Pharmacokinetics, Toxicology and Histology. He must have a minimum of 10 years experience in the pharmaceutical industry by handling a similar post. Education level: University Degree in Chemistry or Medicine or Pharmacy but always should be a pharmacological specialist. It is expected that the successful candidate will collaborate with members of other disciplines in the drug design. The company is located in Barcelona (Spain). Ref. 3.062

Please direct enquires to:

P. A. Consultores de Dirección (P. A. International Management Consultants, Ltd.)

Tuset, 19 - Barcelona-6 (Spain)

Amsterdam - Athens - Brussels - Copenhagen - Stockholm - Frankfurt - London - Milan - Paris - Rome - Vienna - Zurich.

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HERTZ SERVICE CORPORATION S.A.
45a, Rue Royale, 1000 Brussels.

ASSISTANT TO THE EUROPEAN CREDIT MANAGER

We have an immediate vacancy for someone to join the recently formed team of European Credit and Collection specialists.

The person we are looking for should be between 25 and 35, experienced in large volume processing and collections of receivables and willing to relocate.

He must be dynamic and be a self-starter. Languages will be useful as substantial traveling is involved. Knowledge of computer systems and procedures would be an advantage. Salary will be in accordance with our requirements and depend on experience.

Any interested persons should call or write to:
Mr. Charles VAN LOON. Phone: 62/13.34.80.

MANAGING DIRECTOR GERMANY

U.S. consumer and industrial electronics firm with international operations is searching for an individual to assume general management responsibilities for West German affiliate, headquartered in Frankfurt.

The individual we seek must be a marketing-oriented manager with some technical background in electronics and experience in the West German marketplace. Retail and direct response marketing experience is desirable. Since this position involves considerable decision-making freedom and is responsible for the total administration of our business in West Germany, it is an ideal growth position for a person who wishes to display his potential for top management assignments in our organization. Fluency in German, of course, is required.

Please send resume, including salary history, in complete confidence, to:

Box D 4,052, Herald, Paris.

An equal opportunity employer.

Honeywell Bull

requires for its Marketing Division

TECHNICAL WRITER

After a period of familiarization with our products and their applications, he will mainly be responsible for writing new manuals in English intended for customers of the Company, for coordinating various documentation projects, and for keeping publications up-to-date.

A professional technical writer will find this a good opportunity to augment his qualifications by specializing in Data Processing. Applicants should have English as their mother tongue and a working knowledge of French. Optimum age 25-35.

Send detailed resume and present salary under ref. 1234 HT to:
HONEYWELL BULL
Division Recruitment at Orchestration
94 avenue Gambetta - 75000 PARIS
or phone 355.44.33 ext. 52.18

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1. Complete liquidity for your client;
2. Investment management capability probably unequalled in Europe today;
3. Banking structure to provide absolute safety of clients' cash or stock holdings;
4. No sales charges to client;
5. Commissions advanced by management and underwritten against earnings of management;
6. One hundred percent of investors' money is used to purchase portfolio selections.

If so, send for full details about this well balanced investment program designed to provide the investor with maximum advantages and still retain the incentives for the man out front—the salesman.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE INTERNATIONAL

Late 30s, German, 18 years' experience in Southeast Asian and Australian business environment, presently residing in Hong Kong, last 10 years managing director for Eastern operations of major American electronics concern, responsible for manufacturing operations in Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, employing in excess of 5,000 people, multinational, experienced in general management, marketing, finance, handling administrative, acquisition research, corporate planning, corporate finance and manufacturing wishes to establish contact with company characterized by financial solidity and growth potential. Preferred residence: South-East Asia or Europe. Present earnings in excess of U.S. \$55,000—plus stock.

Available for interviews in Europe late July/early August 1973.

Please write to: Box D-4,055, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Senior Vice-President of top ten American Advertising Agency desires new connection in Europe to avoid return to New York. Will consider corporate or agency situations. Solid marketing/advertising background in both U.S. and Europe. Young and mobile.

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MANAGEMENT POSITION IN SPAIN

Presently Manager of N.Y.S.E. multinational located in Spain.

Successful experience in Spain with multinationals in applying U.S. management, marketing and business practice techniques for computer and industrial products. U.S. Citizen. ERA. fluent Spanish.

Box D-4,047, Herald Tribune, Paris.

MARKETING MANAGER PHARMACEUTICALS

\$25,000+

A major international pharmaceutical company is seeking a Sales and Marketing Manager for its existing Iranian subsidiary based in Tehran. He will be reporting directly to the General Manager and will have full responsibility for all aspects of sales, marketing, and advertising. He will be expected to insure the continued and rapid growth of this company.

Ideally, this man, who can be of any nationality, will be 25 to 45 years of age, a university graduate, have managerial ability with a flexible personality. Experience with a major international drug or consumer products company will be appreciated. A good knowledge of English is essential.

His current position, qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command remuneration of up to \$25,000, plus allowances. The company will pay relocation expenses. Educational facilities in the major European languages are available in Tehran.

Write in confidence, in English, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of management consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview.

Please write to:

Box D-4,056, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CHEF DU SERVICE COMMERCIAL EXPORTATION

Nous sommes une société franco-américaine en fort développement, fabricant et commercialisant du matériel technique destiné à l'industrie.

Nos ventes à l'exportation, dans les pays couverts par nos filiales (Espagne, Angleterre, Allemagne, Italie) reçoivent de notre Service Commercial Exportation.

Le responsable actuel de ce service se présente à Paris, de nombreux agents à l'étranger et sont recherchés pour occuper à d'autres fonctions à l'étranger. Nous recherchons son remplaçant.

Possédant l'anglais et l'allemand, ayant la goût et l'expérience de la vente de biens d'équipement industriels, il se verra confier l'animation, la gestion et le développement de nos ventes à l'étranger. Exigence son diplôme, maîtrise de courte durée et possibilité d'acquiescer pas 60% de son temps.

Si cette perspective vous intéresse, écrivir sous référence 55 NT à EUREQUIP que nous avons chargé de l'examen des candidatures.

EUREQUIP

66, Champs-Élysées - 75008 Paris

DIRECTEUR FILIALE COMMERCIALE

PRODUITS SIDERURGiques

Un très important négociant français en produits sidérurgiques souhaite créer en Grande-Bretagne une filiale commerciale complète: bureau, dépôt, réseau. Il confie ce poste de Directeur à un jeune Diplômé d'École Commerciale, parfaitement bilingue, ayant tout à la fois l'expérience de vendeur, d'animateur et de gestionnaire.

Adressez votre dossier sous No. 153.

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55, rue du Temple, 75004 PARIS.

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Handwritten note: *دعوت به همکاری*

—1973—		Stocks and		\$s.
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High

CHINESE

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with 4 columns: Bond, Price, Yield, and other details. Includes various international bonds like US Govt, UK Govt, etc.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Change, and other details. Includes Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, etc.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Change, and other details. Includes various stocks like IBM, GE, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, Yield, and other details. Includes various international funds like Fidelity, etc.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Change, and other details. Includes Wheat, Corn, etc.

FRANCE STOCK BELLIES

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Change, and other details. Includes various French stocks.

U.S. GOVT BONDS

Table with 4 columns: Bond, Price, Yield, and other details. Includes various US Govt bonds.

Market Summary

Table with 4 columns: Market, Price, Change, and other details. Includes various market indices.

NEW ISSUE

Table with 4 columns: Issue, Price, Yield, and other details. Includes various new issues.

First Pennsylvania Corporation

7% — 5% Delayed Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1993

The Debentures will bear interest at the rate of 7% until June 1, 1978. Thereafter the Debentures will bear interest at the reduced rate of 5% until maturity on June 1, 1993.

The Debentures will not be convertible into Common Stock of the Company until June 1, 1978. On and after that date the Debentures are convertible, unless previously redeemed, at a price per share equal to 87.5% of the average of the daily mean between the high and low sales prices for the Common Stock on ten trading days to be selected by the Trustee within the 30-day trading period ending on the close of business on the fourth trading day prior to June 1, 1978, provided that the conversion price per share shall not be less than \$43.00 nor more than \$68.50. The Debentures may not be redeemed prior to September 1, 1978.

Price 100%

(Plus accrued interest from June 1, 1973)

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Salomon Brothers

Table listing various financial institutions and their services, including Bache & Co., Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., etc.

PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN

1973 consolidated turnover for the first quarter 1973 reached 1 million Francs, showing a progression of 13% compared the first quarter 1972. Improvement of the conjuncture is being confirmed for over-activities. Taking into consideration all the reserves called in this respect, the 1973 forecast allows for a probable position in the net profit of at least 20% resulting both from the ent operations of the year and the consolidated cash-flow.

1972 accounts have been established in accordance with the accounting principles ally admitted in the United States.

isolated Cash Flow 1,055 Millions PER SHARE IN F.F.R. 41.90

profit excluding losses and extraordinary profits 316 Millions 12.60

PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN share 427 Millions -1.70

ordinary losses and profits 201 Millions 8.00

idend paid by PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN... 4.00

report of 1972 activities and the detailed statement of consolidated accounts be obtained upon request from:

PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN - Service des Relations avec les Actionnaires 23 Rue Balzac, 75360 PARIS - CEDEX 08.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on June 18, 1973

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0

Mutual Funds

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0	0

1972

WestLB Records Continued Solid Growth with Prime Emphasis on Quality of Universal Banking Services

In 1972 WestLB's total assets increased by 13.4% to 47.5 thousand million DM and contingent liabilities by 27.4% to 1.4 thousand million DM, while administrative and mandatory business rose to 23.4 thousand million DM. The Bank's total business volume, including this last figure, reached 72.6 thousand million DM compared with 65.5 thousand million DM in 1971.

These figures are the result of a firm policy of continuity, giving priority to liquidity and the qualitative improvement of all banking services. As in previous years the Bank's activities were influenced by its special place in the German banking system and its role as an investment bank, together with its commitment to the economy and social structure of North Rhine-Westphalia - especially the infrastructure of this, the most heavily industrialized state in West Germany. The special relationship with the strong savings banks network remains of great importance, but WestLB firmly believes it can only fully satisfy its customers' requirements, particularly those of industry, by offering the fullest possible range of universal banking services. WestLB's international approach to banking plays an increasingly important role in serving both domestic and foreign customers, who are themselves becoming more and more involved in world-wide business activities.

A Strong Partner in International Finance...

The continued vigorous expansion of the Bank's export credit business reflects the effort made by WestLB in this area of industrial finance. The growth of the international credit business was accompanied by a strong preference on the part of foreign clients for euro-currency loans rather than DM-credits, due to comparatively high interest rates in Germany and the uncertain situation regarding exchange parities. In this context the wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary WestLB International S.A., which opened in the Autumn of 1972, offers foreign customers a wide range of financing services.

Despite sharpening competition WestLB was able to increase its commercial foreign business by improving efficiency, by strengthening mergers and acquisitions activities at home, and by carefully servicing foreign contacts. The year under review was marked by very changeable conditions in foreign exchange dealing, since the international markets did not settle down as hoped following the Washington realignment of December 1971. WestLB, however, was able to meet its customers' requirements for protection against exchange rate and parity fluctuations at all times.

...in Leasing and Factoring

WestLB's leasing and factoring affiliates enjoyed satisfactory growth in 1972, since leasing has become a recognized alternative to other more traditional forms of credit. The Bank is able to offer a variety of leasing and factoring finance.

WestLB Credit...

The overall loan portfolio (excluding those of the building society) totalled 36.5 thousand million DM - 13.9 thousand million DM were accounted for by short and medium-term loans, including customers' liabilities for endorsements and guarantees, and 22.6 thousand million DM by long-term lending.

The restrictive fiscal policies of the Deutsche Bundesbank (federal reserve bank) strongly influenced business activity during 1972. Planning throughout industry reflected the unsolved problems of the international monetary system which in turn had a particularly disturbing effect on German foreign exchange markets, especially at the beginning of 1972.

...for Business and Industry

Over the last few years WestLB has substantially strengthened its position in the industrial credit sector. Short and medium-term advances to business and industry rose by 10% to 4.6 thousand million DM, partly due to normal growth and partly to predominantly high interest rates which have made long-term lending less attractive.

Long-term industrial credits were given largely to producers and manufacturers of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as to sectors of the chemical and petroleum industries. The total volume of long-term industrial advances increased from 4.1 thousand million DM to 4.7 thousand million DM.

WestLB - a Leading Name in the World of Underwriting

During 1972 WestLB participated in a total of 18 domestic issues, one of them as manager. The Bank managed eight foreign DM issues with a nominal value of 775 million DM, co-managed 20 international issues and underwrote a further 154 such bond loans. WestLB played an important role in an Australian dollar issue which attracted great attention, since the issuer is committed to repaying capital and interest not only in A\$, but also in DM if required.

Capital increases on the part of domestic issuers meant that, in this sector, the capital market was much more active than in 1971. WestLB managed one share issue, co-managed two and underwrote a further four. On the international front the Bank participated in 13 such issues; in one instance as co-manager.

With foreign companies displaying a growing interest in share quotations on the Düsseldorf and Frankfurt stock exchanges, WestLB participated in six introductions, one of them as manager.

Stockbroking and Bond Dealing

Substantial growth was again achieved in transactions of both domestic and international bond issues. WestLB's position in this market was thus strengthened still further, and the placing capacity it has developed over the years has grown to remarkable dimensions. Turnover of both domestic and foreign customers' equities increased as well, and also noteworthy is the growth in business with major clients.

Sales of investment fund certificates did not come up to expectations, but nevertheless shares in open-end property funds met with considerable interest from domestic investors, sales more than doubling compared with 1971.

There is a growing interest in up-to-date information on an ever greater range of domestic and foreign stocks, bonds, fund certificates, and investments carrying certain fiscal benefits. To help meet this demand the services of a computer are being increasingly utilized. In addition there is a growing interest in portfolio management services and it is expected that these will become increasingly popular.

Mergers and Acquisitions

The activities of WestLB in this area are not merely confined to brokerage, covering as they do the arrangement and execution of entire concepts tailored to the corporate needs of its clients.

The assistance provided by the Bank includes market research, identification of and contact with potential business partners, participation in negotiations, legal and fiscal counselling, and project finance.

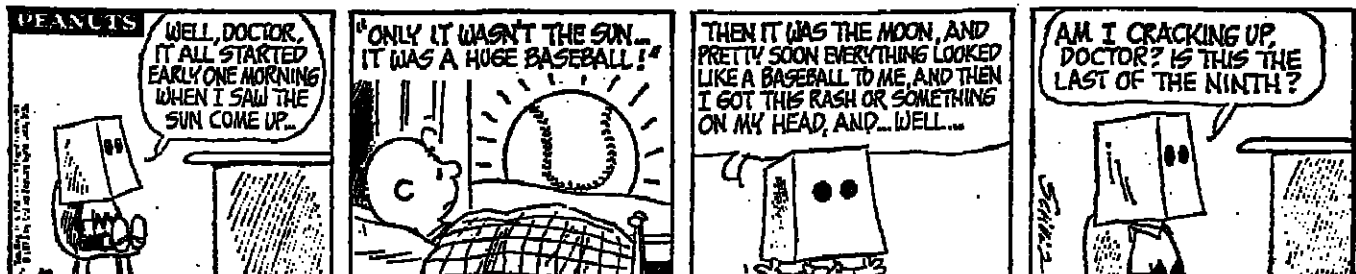
Orion Bank Group

The Orion Bank Group in London, of which WestLB is a founder and shareholder, has considerably increased the volume of large scale, medium-term Euro-currency financing for multinational corporations, governments and government agencies. Orion has strengthened its position as a leading issuing house, and has also increased its activities in the fields of international investment, international finance advice, mergers and acquisitions, and Euro-currency dealing. During 1972 the Orion Bank Limited was founded in London to specialize in Latin American banking services.

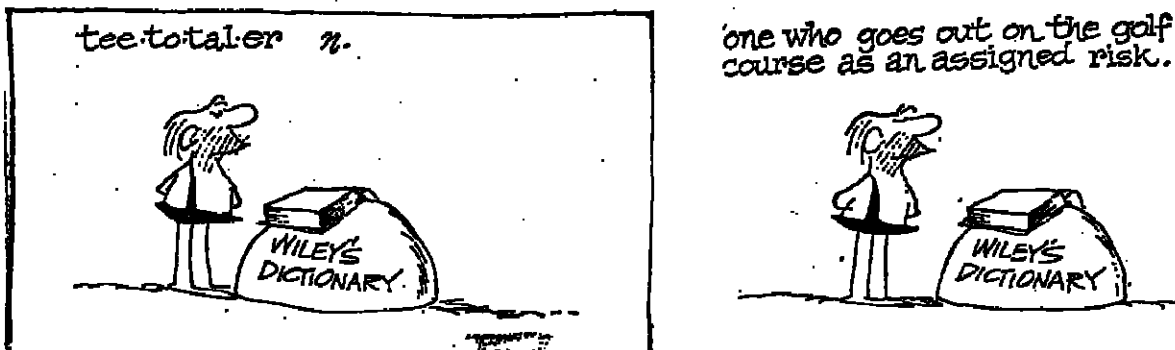
WestLB will be happy to tell you more about the Bank, its subsidiaries and its services. For your copy of the summarized annual report and accounts for 1972 please write to:

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Abteilung Kommunikation
D-4000 Düsseldorf
Friedrichstraße 56, West Germany

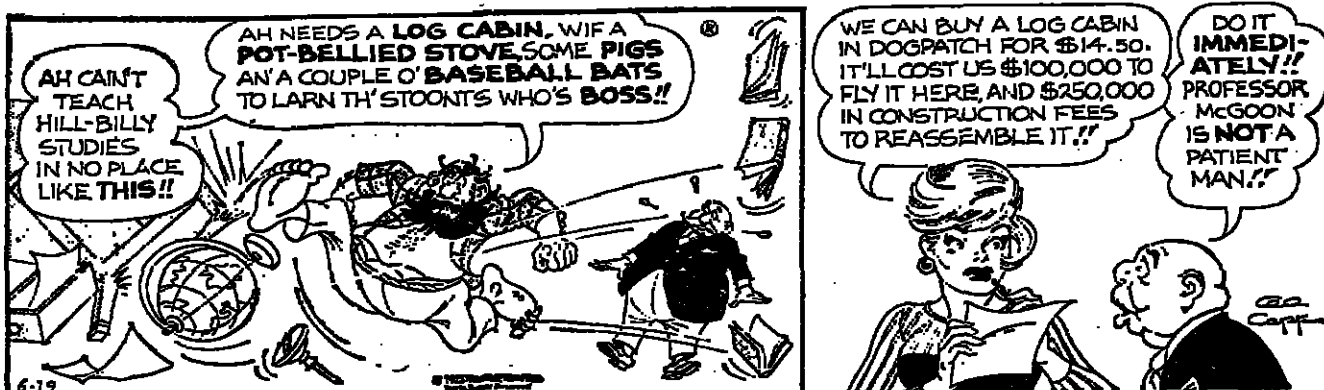
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



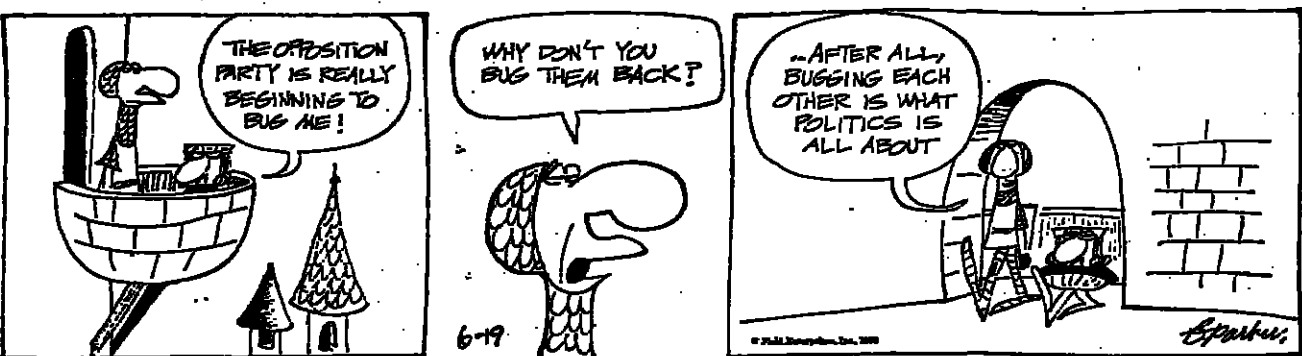
MIS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



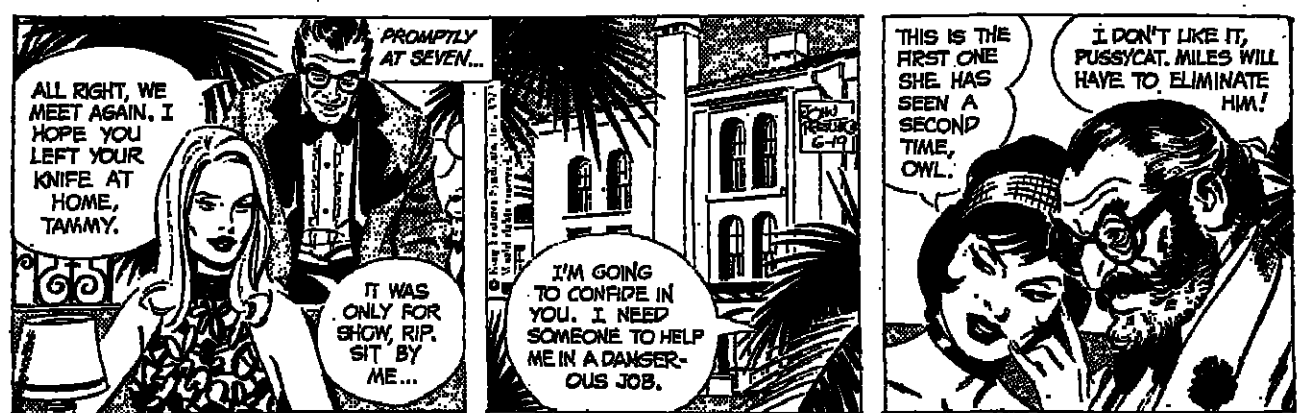
REX MORGAN M.D.



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RIP KIRBY



CLONDIE



BRIDGE

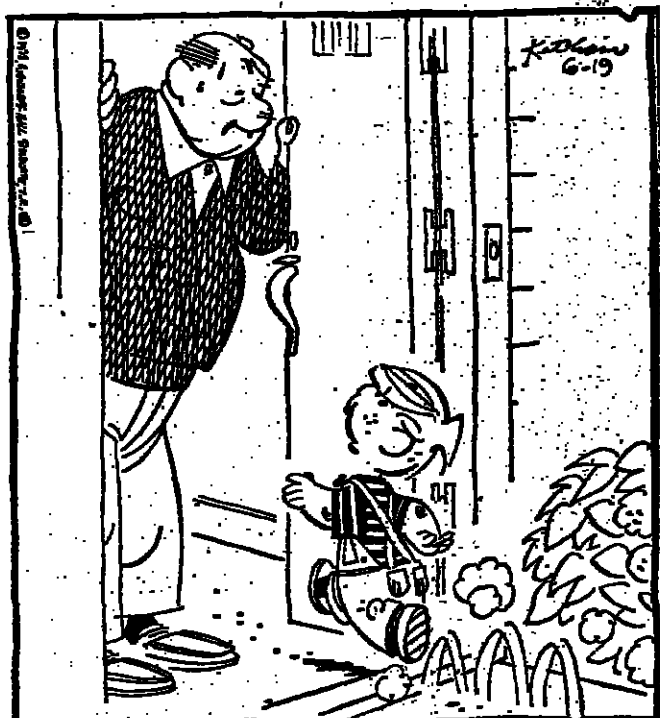
By Alan Truscott

It was not difficult to make a game on the diagrammed deal, but an interesting ending developed. South reached four hearts as shown. North's double of the two-club overall was negative, showing moderate values, and when the heart fit was located, North invited game and South accepted. The defenders led two high diamonds and South ruffed. He led to the spade king and returned to the ace, only to find that West was able to ruff. A club shift was taken by the queen, the heart ace cashed, and a spade was ruffed. A diamond ruff brought down West's queen, establishing the jack, and the club jack was played for a repetition of the finesse.

South overruffed and led a spade winner. West had to ruff, so dummy overruffed and the diamond jack made the last trick. If West had held both missing trumps, this play would have been equally effective, since South would have scored the club ace and his three trumps separately.

WEST
K 9
Q 7 6 2
J 9 8 2
A 10 3
EAST
Q 10 8 2
J 10 5
A 10 6 5 4 3
K 9 7 6 4 2
SOUTH
A 7 5 4 3
Q 8 3
J 7
K J
WEST
K 9
Q 7
J 9 8 2
A 10 3
EAST
Q 10 8 2
J 10 5
A 10 6 5 4 3
K 9 7 6 4 2
SOUTH
A 7 5 4 3
Q 8 3
J 7
K J

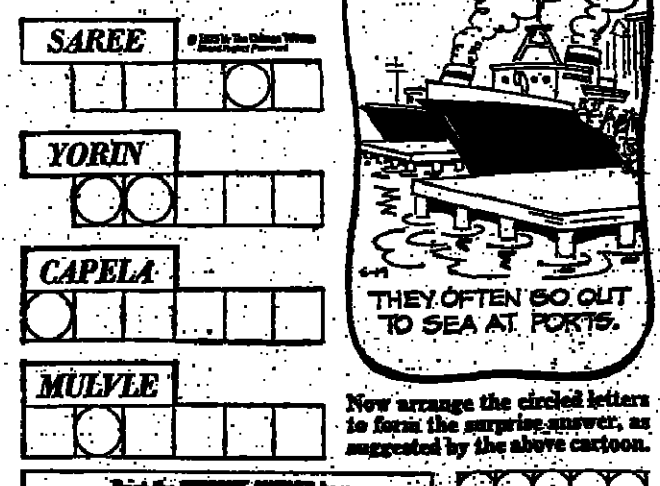
DENNIS THE MENACE



REMEMBER? YOU TOLD ME TO COME AGAIN SOME TIME WHEN I COULDN'T STAY SO LONG.... WELL, THIS IS IT!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

BOOKS

PRINCESS

By Joe Richards. Illustrated with line drawings by the McKay. 346 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PRINCESS is not a woman, or a horse, or an Angora cat. No, it's a boat—a 26-foot-long loop, with over 9 feet of beam, gaff-rigged sails, and power, originally built for lobster-fishing by the incomparable Wilbur A. Morse of Friendship, Maine, considerably before the turn of the century. Princess is the sailboat that a commercial artist named Joe Richards discovered in the spring of 1938 lying in a boatyard in Flushing, Queens—all graceful and seaworthy, he thought. He bought it at once—not for a song, but a modest oratorio—tapped it affectionately with a claw-hammer, discovering to his horror that he had acquired an eggshell full of dry rot, and set about to make her sound again. And the ship, the proverbial affair that Richards describes in this charming book—the love of a man for his boat, the illusion that boats return feelings in kind. It was a time in abeyance for Richards, those years in the late 1930s shortly before the war. The market for his paintings was eroding, leaving him free to close up his studio on a whim and indulge his mistress's appetite for fresh timber and hardware. Occasionally he would glimpse a headline on his rounds to pay court . . . and somewhere in the back of his mind he decided that if there was ever going to be a time for the grand romantic gesture, this was it. The world would let him know when he had had enough of dallying. So in midsummer of 1938, he moved aboard Princess and devoted himself to her around the clock, pulling old nails and applying new caulking. By autumn it was launched: It floated, held its course true; when the filler was lashed, it came about like a galloping mare at the end of her tether. After a winter of messing about Long Island Sound, nosing up the city's inland waterways, and occasionally riding out stiff storms or a leaky hull, Princess seemed ready for a final sitting out, and its owner was prepared for his fling. He rebuilt his boat's deck with white oak and touched up his dream with clichés—he would get away from it all, find a deserted Caribbean isle on which to melt in the sun (though one suspects he knew all along he was only biding his time until he would have to go to war). And on a sticky July night the following summer, he and Princess slipped away. Not even bothering to change out of city clothes (a mistake, since his leather-shod shoes were soon to catch him a fearful dunking), he caught an outgoing tide down the Hudson and steered free, fair weather and foul. Richards made puttering landfalls—in Annapolis, he paid a call on Admiral Weems at the Academy and listened respectfully to a lecture on navigation; in Norfolk, he found his boat's twin, and learned to his wonder that its owner had spent \$20,000 restoring it to a inferior to Princess's; Morehead City, N.C., several days painting w for an appreciative an old salts. And Prince exact its demands—th long sleepless hours r rough seas; one peac Princess ran aground, Richards on the r out of the mud with t a loose line caught on peller shaft and nearly him with one of its boog. But mostly it was t ing, blue days, copper nights studded with s intervals of rest and d hours of purifying phys And we, Richard's rea dream along with him, the chop of his naui Richards on the r and cadenced on the r his enthusiasm. He find his Caribbean isle; caught up with him s in Florida. But all —and despite Mr. Ric occasionally overbrezy; anthropomorphic cuten ing the record of his ing the next best thing out the dream ourselves. Just how effectively captured his youthfu caper can be seen from of the present volume s Biscayne." (Book One, been describing up to original published in der the title "Princess," and has become, one g internal evidence, a m among sailing enthu "Key Biscayne," the hung over Book One (Richards spent it in chant marine), the sail married to one of t sport wives who alv willing to go along, h overenthusiastic childr he hasn't put on a lot himself, his prose cer (even the author's onr line drawings have s their charm). Apparently, readers o inal book kept asking ards, "What have I d you dreamed about? D find it?"—as if that i ever been anything bu for a dream. So tak tale once more, the a tends that the search keeps allowing us in the it, and writes a forcef quantal account of sh cess up again and s family to a week-long Gun Cay near Bimini, cept for a few divertin about rebuilding old Pr and some nice m set in the azure Caribb goes to prove is that d better imagined than I'm glad the original been reprinted, for I read it before; but I author didn't leave it!

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book reviewer for The Times.

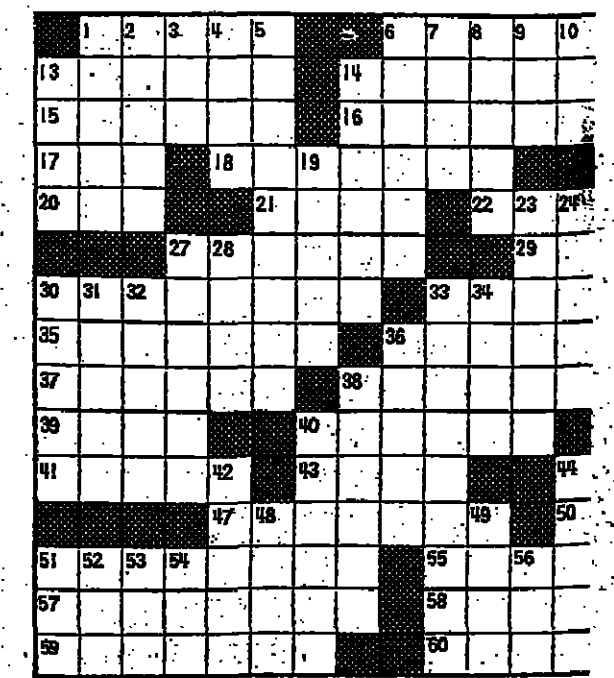
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